The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871.

IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.50

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail	$8 00
do six months. do	4 00
do three months. do	2 00
Weekly Post, per year	2 00
do in Clubs of five or over	1 50

Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, *to expire with the Club;* otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule, breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

No Club of less than five will be taken at Club rates. When $1 50 is enclosed for a single subscription the paper will be sent for *nine months only.*

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST, will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

O wonderous flower of evening air,
O thing of grace and beauty rare,
In twilight's shades unfolding!
Reveal the mystery of thy fate,
And tell thy regal name or state,
To me, thy charms beholding.

Why shun the bright and flowery throng?
Why only to the night belong
For all thy silvery brightness?
Is some dear star thy chosen love?
Dost bloom alone for one above,
Reflecting back his brightness?

Did e'er Apollo leave his throne,
And claim thy charms for him alone,
Nor fear thy weak denying?
And didst, thou flee before his face?
Like Daphne didst thou fear thy race,
In darkness him defying?

Or did some jealous fair one's might
In anger banish from his sight
Thy grace, her own outvieing?
That safe beyond his scorching beams,
Thou ne'er shouldst catch his love-like gleam,
Or answer back his sighing?

Perchance thou wast condemned for sin
To hide, the shades of night within,
Thy form of dazzling beauty.
Why else so frighted flee away?
Why else so careful shun the day,
When morning calls to duty?

Thou speakest not. In vain I gaze,
In rapture, wonder and amaze,
To catch thy soft revealing.
From petals bright and stamens rare,
And perfume filling all the air,
There comes no whisper stealing.

Whate'er thy grief, what hidden woe,
What god or goddess stood thy foe
In time of fabled story,
No more my listening ear may seek,
Content that thou the secret keep
Enwrought within thy glory.

And, happy when thou deigns't to shine,
Thy fate shall be no care of mine,
Thyself enough for mortals.
Entranced, I'll watch thy leaves unfold,
And, breathless, wait till I behold
The dawn swing wide her portals.

AN OLD MAN'S DREAM.

BY OLIVER WENDEL HOLMES.

Oh, for an hour of youthful joy!
Give back my twentieth spring!
I'd rather laugh a bright haired boy
Than reign a gray-haired king.

Off with the wrinkled spoils of age;
Away with learning's crown;
Tear out life's wisdom written page,
And cast its trophies down.

One moment let my life-blood stream
From boyhood's fount of fame;
Give me one giddy reeling dream
Of life and love and fame.

My listening angel heard the prayer,
And calmly smiling said,
"If I but touch my silvered hair,
Thy hasty wish had sped."

"But is there nothing in thy track
To bid thee fondly stay,
While the swift seasons hurry back
To find the wished for day?"

Ah, truest soul of woman kind!
Without thee what were life?
One bliss I cannot leave behind—
I'll take my precious wife!

The angel took a sapphire pen,
And wrote in rainbow hue:
"The man would be a boy again,
And be a husband too!"

Is there nothing yet unsaid
Before the change appears?
Remember all their gifts have fled
With those dissolving years!

"Why yes, I would one favor more—
My fond paternal joys—
I could not bear to lose them all:
I'll take my girls and boys."

The smiling angel dropped his pen—
Why, this will never do;
The man would be a boy again,
And be a father too!

And so I laughed—my laughter woke
The household with its noise
I wrote my dream when morning broke
To please my fair-haired boys.

AT THE SPRING.

To-night when the feet of the twilight
Follow the day to his tomb,
And while the eve is preparing
To put on her mantle of gloom;
When the robin flies in the maple,
And hides his head under his wing,
Down at the foot of the mountain
My Milly will come to the spring.

My Milly is fair as a blossom,
And sometimes she feigns to be shy;
But she's playful as any young kitten,
And she teases me so on the sly.
She knows that I fairly adore her,
And she plays with my heart like a string;
But to-night I shall tell her my secret,
To-night when she comes to the spring.

Three times have I essayed to tell her,
Three times she has laughed in my face,
And twisted her pretty brown ringlets
With many a roguish grimace;
And my nice little speech of proposal
Would pop from my mind and take wing;
But to-night I shall certainly tell her—
To-night, when she comes to the Spring.

I shall wait till she's filled up her pitcher,
And, just as she's turning away,
I shall spring up and catch her and hold her
Till she listens to all I would say.
I expect to get "no" to my question;
But *two noes* and a *yes* are the same thing;
And I will ask twice; so her answer
Will suit me, I think, at the spring.

A FRENCH paper tells a story of Victor Hugo to illustrate his meanness. When his son, Charles Hugo, died, the poet went to the telegraph office to send a dispatch announcing the fact to his other son, Francois Victor Hugo. After he had written the dispatch, he counted the words to see that he had not exceeded the twenty allowed for a single rate, and, finding that he had overrun the limit, re-wrote the dispatch.

THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

One fine morning in autumn, Linval was taking a walk in the Tuileries at Paris and found an open billet, containing the following lines:

"If the person who finds this paper is disposed to perform a benevolent action, he is requested to inquire at No. 340 Rue Saintonge, for Eugenie de Mirande. Such as may not be inclined to assist an unfortunate mother, are entreated, at least, not to hinder others, and to throw the billet again where they found it."

Linval, the best dancer in Paris, was just humming a new tune; he picked up the paper, and, after reading it, whisked it up in the air with his cane, and pursued his walk. The next person who noticed it was an elderly man, simply dressed, who was hurrying to the public office in which he had a place, because he was already late. He contrived, nevertheless, to spare so much time as was necessary to read the billet. However, shrugging up his shoulders and raising his eyes to heaven, as much as to say, "That is no concern of mine," he carefully replaced it in its former situation. He was followed by a farmer-general, one of those moderate people who are satisfied if they can clear three thousand livres a day; who, elated by their wealth, give themselves airs of such consequence, and of whom La Bruyere says, that they "hem loud and spit far."

At first he kicked the billet along with his foot, but, his curiosity being excited, he took it up, threw his eye over it with a scornful smile, amused himself in tearing it in pieces, at the same time muttering, "An impudent imposture."

The next morning a similiar billet lay on the same spot. The first person who read it took down the address in his pocket-book, and replaced the paper. Next came a young couple, who had not long been married, and picked up the billet. Julia, who expected in about three months to become, for the first time, a mother, said to her husband:

"Let us go, my dear, what we can offer is little, to be sure; but in many cases a little may save the unfortunate from despair. Come let us go!"

They accordingly went. After they had found the specified number in the Rue Saintonge, they learned that the house was inhabited by an old physician, who had retired from practice, and was thought to be rich, and had an only daughter, distinguished for understanding and talents. They ascended a handsome staircase, and were ushered into an apartment on the first floor, which was furnished not magnificently, but with great taste. They inquired for Eugenie de Mirande, and a lady, young, elegant and accomplished, made her appearance. She requested her visitors to step into a saloon that seemed to be the haunt of the Muses. Books, drawings, and musical instruments were intermingled, and formed by no means an unpleasant contrast with the neatness and order which everywhere else prevailed. The young couple could not conceive where persons in need of assistance were to be sought in such a habitation.

"I fear, madam," said Julia, "that we are wrong. We found a billet with your direction in the Tuileries, and expected to meet a distressed person to whom we might have afforded some relief; but all that we see here seems rather to indicate opulence, than to call for the exercise of benevolence."

Eugenie replied with some embarassment, that she was merely the interpreter of a very unfortunate female, who from a relic of pride, wished to remain unknown, but was certainly deserving of compassion. Julia expressed a wish to become acquainted with this lady.

"I am no stranger to distress," said she; "before me she would have no occasion to blush."

Eugenie declined to gratify her in this particular; observing, that misfortune had made her *protege* so shy and mistrustful, that it was extremely difficult to gain her confidence.

"Has she any children?" asked Julia.

"Three; and her husband, whose labor procured a scanty substance for his family, is just dead, after a long and expensive illness."

"Good God! what a melancholy situation! And how old are her children?"

"They all very young. The eldest is a girl of five years."

"I shall myself soon be a mother," said Julia, "and the fate of the little unfortunates affects me the more deeply. I would gladly take one of them, but my own infant will demand all my care. However, permit me to send you a packet of little articles for the children; for I cannot suppose that this family, protected as it is by you, can be in want of the absolute necessaries of life."

Eugenie cordially thanked her in the name of the unknown lady, promised to take care of her presents, and noted down Julia's name and address.

No sooner had Julia and her husband retired, than the same object brought a young man to the house.

"I beg pardon, madam," said he to Eugenie, "it is not you that I want, but Eugenie de Mirande."

"I am the person."

The young man was not less staggered than Julia had been, and received the same explanation. Affected by the story he offered his assistance.

"I am not rich," said he, "but a bachelor may, with a little frugality, always put by a little for the relief of the distressed."

"Sir," replied Eugenie, "there are cases in which money cannot afford relief. There are other ways in which the interference of the benevolent may prove infinitely more serviceable to the unfortunate."

"Of what nature is the interference that your friend stands in need of? Speak out. On your recommendation, I will cheerfully undertake what lies in my power."

"Then excuse a rude question on account of the motive which prompts it. Are your connections such that you can obtain access to the Minister?"

"No, Madame. My father possesses a small estate in the neighborhood of Paris, the value of which has been doubled by his industry; but he never appeared in the ante-chamber of the great, and God be thanked, he has no occasion for them. Easily satisfied, I shall once share, with five beloved brothers and sisters, the patrimony left by my father, and hope that the Minister may never hear my name; unless, indeed, your friend stands in need of an advocate to plead her cause. In this case I am ready; only let me know in what way I can serve her."

"It was found necessary," replied Eugenie, "to destroy some grounds which my friend's husband had planted and laid out at a great expense, because the safety of our army required it. It is an indemnity for the loss she solicits."

"And is my patronage required for this?"

"Not exactly, for the claim is just. But you know how often such matters are protracted in the public offices, and even wholly forgotten. It would, therefore, be an essential point to accelerate the affair."

"The best way would be to address a short, but strong, memorial to the Minister."

"True; but how to draw it up—there lies the difficulty."

Here a pause succeeded.

"Might I request that favor of you," resumed Eugenie, with a look of modest entreaty.

"I will do it with pleasure, and should have offered at first, had I been aware of the circumstances."

"I don't doubt it," said Eugenie.

"But I am not yet sufficiently acquainted with the matter."

"You shall know every thing."

Here her father entered the room; she quickly informed him of the object of the visit, and on receiving a sign from her, the old man asked the stranger to dinner any day that might be convenient. The day was appointed, and Dumont (such was the name of the visitor) was punctual in his attendance to receive the promised instructions. The dinner was cheerful and free from restraint. The party conversed on all kinds of subjects, except the business which brought them together. The stranger thought Eugenie very accomplished, very sociable, and—at last, too, very handsome. After dinner she detailed all the particulars of the cause, which he had undertaken. He listened to it with utmost attention, promised in two days to produce the memorial, and was as good as his word. It was concise, clear and energetic. Eugenie read with evident pleasure.

"It is written with much warmth," said she to herself, with great emphasis. "Were I the Minister you should be sure to gain your point."

Dumont blushed and stammered some reply.

"Complete your work," continued Eugenie, "you know how powerful such a petition is supported by impressive words and action on the part of the petitioner. Procure my friend an audience of the Minister, that she may deliver the memorial to him in person."

Dumont went away, and after an interval of eight days, during which he had moved heaven and earth to accomplish his purpose, he exultingly entered Eugenie's apartment.

"To-morrow," said he, "your friend will be admitted. Let her produce this note, and every door will be thrown open to her."

Eugenie thanked him with ardor.

"But," said she, "a female naturally timid and depressed by misfortune would scarcely be able to present herself to advantage, if she were to appear unattended. Could you be prevailed upon to be her conductor?"

This last favor was a sacrifice for Dumont; but by this time he was incapable of refusing Eugenie anything; it is likewise possible that he might be stimulated to some degree of curiosity to become acquainted with the mysterious *incognita.* He promised to come the following day to be introduced to Eugenie's friend. The night before this remarkable day, Eugenie made the following reflections: This young man evidently possesses a solid character and a good heart. His figure is not amiss. At first he seemed not to take particular notice of me—but he has since made ample amends for his inattention. As for my father, has he not told me a hundred times that this was my affair? he could have no objection. From all the information that I have obtained, the young man's account of himself is strictly true in every respect; but that was manifest enough at the first look. The frankness and sincerity of his behavior inspire confidence—I like his candor. But does he like me? Perhaps his heart is already engaged, O no! no! in that case he would not have eyed me with looks so significant that it is impossible to mistake their meaning.

Eugenie slept but little, rose early, dressed herself with more than usual care, and was more fascinating than ever. Dumont appeared at the appointed hour, looked about him and asked:

"Is she net come yet?"

"No replied Eugenie, with some emotion.

"Well, then, I'll wait."

He then took a chair, and seated himself beside her at the breakfast table. They began to speak on various topics, but somehow or other the conversation was repeatedly broken off. Long pauses, filled up by eloquent looks alone, intervened. Dumont colored. He was sensible of it, and this consciousness would have quite confounded him had not Eugenie blushed too. This flattered his heart, and gave him fresh courage.

"I can not help blessing the accident," he at length began, "to which I am indebted for your acquaintance."

Eugenie's downcast eyes were fixed on her heaving bosom.

"Your kind behavior, sir," said she "has made a deep impression on me, and will never be effaced from my remembrance."

His eyes were now cast down in their turn, and a painful silence ensued. At length Dumont formed an heroic resolution.

"I know not whether I do right" said he, "but in truth I can no longer disguise my feelings, which you must, I dare say, long since have guessed."

She had in reality long discovered them, but in such cases women never have compassion enough to shorten a poor fellow's embarrassment; it is absolutely necessary to speak out in plain terms; and thus Dumont also was at length obliged to pronounce distinctly the word *Love.* No sooner was this barrier guarded by shame and timidity, broken down, than the conversation proceeded in its usual rapid course. Inquiries were made respecting each other's taste, way of thinking, family connections, and so forth; and answers returned with such loquacious confidence, such undisguised sincerity, that two hours passed unobserved, till at length Dumont recollected that the stranger was not yet come.

"Neither will she come," replied Eugenie.

Dumont's looks betrayed his surprise.

"Would you be really angry," she resumed, "if my whole story concerning my unfortunate friend was a fabrication?—if it were invented to procure me, if possible, the acquaintance of a man whose attachment to me should not flow from any impure source?" Dumont started, but without any appearance of anger. "Many suitors," continued Eugenie, "have solicited my hand, perhaps because they thought me handsome, or because I am rich. None of them came up to the model which my imagination had pictured. I lost my mother at an early age. My father became my friend. He permitted me to make this trial—rather a bold one, to be sure; to which, however, I could always give such turn as I pleased." Dumont was almost petrified.

"Then my memorial—"

"That," said she, "I will preserve as an honorable monument of your talents and goodness of heart."

"And what do you mean to do with the author?"

"To make him my husband, if he consents."

Dumont sank at her feet, but she raised him in her arms, and a glowing embrace sealed in a happiest union that was not originated by Cupid, though indeed the little urchin had seriously interfered in the progress of the business. The first time they went abroad together was to pay a visit to the benevolent Julia.

◆

Incredible Power of a Storm—A Train Blown from the Track—Immense Destruction.

The telegraphic reports in no way exaggerated the tremendous force of the storm which recently devastated a portion of Nebraska. In the country near Omaha serious mischief was done. A number of people were killed, and a vast quantity of property destroyed. The house of a farmer, J. R. Jester, was lifted bodily from its foundation by a furious blast and whirled through the air five rods or more, stunning and bruising the frightened inmates. In the same town nearly every house was unroofed the wind tearing the roof off like pasteboard. For miles the fine cornfields and wheat-fields have been ruined. The afternoon train on the Fremont and Elkhorn Valley Railroad was struck by the storm between Scribner and Crowell, and the three coaches lifted from the track, thrown down the embankment, and turned upside down in the ditch. One side of the engine was lifted eight inches from the track, but the coupling broke, and it fell back again. Nearly every passenger was more or less injured.

The house of Nathan Austin was picked up by the wind, carried about a hundred feet, and torn completely into pieces. Mr. Austin was crushed to death in the wreck by falling timbers. His daughter escaped with her life, though she was severely injured. The Union Pacific Railroad express-train, which had drawn up to the water tank at Lone Tree, was backed away from the building when the approach of the storm was noticed, and not a moment too soon, for the windmill and building fell immediately afterward with a fearful crash. As the storm swept about the train, shaking it tremendously, the employes of the company hurried through the sleeping-car which were considered the safest from being the heaviest, and they said that the passengers were nearly all on their knees praying for mercy, for not one expected to escape alive. Immense hailstones fell at this point, and a dispatch received from there said that none were smaller than coffee drops. One was found that actually measured 12 inches in circumference. In the city, twelve houses were blown down and destroyed. The roof was torn from the back side of the depot, the kitchen of the hotel was blown down, the telegraph poles were torn from the ground, a box freight car, standing on a side-track was demolished, the frame of which was blown down an embankment, and the track was taken up by an opposite current of wind and thrown on the main truck; piles of lumber were whirled in every direction.

◆

The Egyptian Legislature.

Colonel James Morgan, of South Carolina, gives the following account of the life and death of the Khedive's attempt to follow European fashions in law-making:

When the Viceroy returned from France, he called his prime ministers together and said, "in order to have a great country we must have a legislating body," and he then made known his plans. Delegates were selected from various districts and informed that they must be divided in opinion, that every measure should be debated, and the minister who called them together said: "Now, all who favor the Government will stay on the right, those who oppose it will cross over to the left, and those undecided will remain in the center." No sooner was the division called than all the delegates made a rush for the right. There was no opposition or no medium party, "This won't do," said the minister, "there must be an opposition;" and he called to him an old sheik named Ibrahim and said: "You must lead the opposition." "What is it?" said Ibrahim. "Well then the Government introduces a law you must protest and argue against it." "Hum," said the sheik, "then if the Khedive says he wants so-and-so, I am to say no, you shan't have it" "Yes," said the minister. A jovial smile lighted up the tanned-leather face of old Ibrahim; he shook his head and said, "None for Sheik Ibrahim; too much bastinado." After a time, by liberal bribery, an opposition was established. One day, when the Minister, Hassam Bey, was absent, one of the opposition violently opposed a measure of the Khedive's. A Government member from Pama jumped up and moved that the opposition member be bastinadoed for treasonable conduct. The motion was carried, and the recusant Egyptian was knocked down and bastinadoed on the floor of the House. That was the last session of the Egyptian Corps Legislatif.

◆

A GENTLEMAN in Indiana has cleared his house of cockroaches by scattering about a liberal supply of old-fashioned red wafers. It is supposed after gorging themselves these cheerful insects retire to their holes and stick fast.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Sowing Clover Seed in August—The Grape Culture—Notes for Grape Growers—Sub-soil Plowing and Miscellaneous Matters.

SOWING CLOVER SEED IN AUGUST.

James Hindman of Adams county, Wis., makes the following contribution to the Western Farmer. We give it space as illustrating his experience, and would be glad if it would stimulate the farmers of this section to give theirs—not only on the subject of clover, but upon all the crops they handle:

Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, and feeling a deep interest in agricultural pursuits, I wish to learn of your patrons the best mode of growing, and therefore would be glad to exchange thoughts on this subject with different agriculturists.

I have lived twenty years in this region and have raised clover here for sixteen years of the time. I have sown the seed in mid-winter on the snow, in the spring, in the summer, and in the fall, and have had the seed fail of catching in all the seasons, except when sown in the month of August. I now settle down upon the opinion that this is the proper time to sow seed, more especially in this climate as, three years out of four, we have a drouth between April 20 and the first of July, lasting many times, for months, and entirely burning out the grass that springs from winter, or spring seedings. These drouths are not so common in the Eastern States where spring sowing may do well.

My mode is to sow in the month of August, and put no crop with the seed, except it be for protection—when sown after raising a crop of oats, enough oats will come up from the stubble for protection. Corn is a sure crop for clover to catch with, if sown between the rows; even then I should sow oats with the seed.

I find the effect of plaster on my clover to be good. That year I did not use plaster, but in 1870 I mowed the same ground that I had mown the year before, and my hay was increased one-third, over the previous year. In 1870 I used plaster, yet this year was not so favorable for grass, as 1869 was. The increase I credit to the use of plaster.

AMERICAN GRAPES.

A correspondent, after a late trip through the wine-growing countries of Europe, is convinced that American grape-growers follow too servilely the process of European culture. It is well known that the European grapes can be grown upon this continent only on the Pacific slope, where the climatic conditions resemble those of the western coast of the Eastern continent. Our native grapes being adapted to an entirely different class of conditions, would naturally be expected to require a different treatment. Our excessive pruning, for example, is thought by many to seriously cripple the productive power of American grapes. To test this matter for himself, the writer commenced to vary the treatment of his own grapes from the imported methods. He now raises his trellises to the height of twelve feet, and trains his vines so as to produce the heaviest fruitage at the top of the trellises. He finds that their elevation above the ground and subsequently greater exposure to the sun's rays, secures them from rot and mildew. While those diseases, with leaf-blight and tendency of the fruit to bursting, affect to a considerable extent the vineyards of his neighbors, he is entirely without annoyance on that score.

SUNDRY NOTES FOR FRUIT GROWERS.

To prevent the dropping off of grapes—Make a circular incision in the wood, cutting away a ring of bark about the breadth of the twelfth of an inch. The wood acquires greater size about the incision, and the operation accelerates the maturity of the wood, and that of the fruit likewise. The incision should not be made too deep, or further than the bark, or it will spoil both the wood and fruit.

To Protect Grapes from Wasps—Plant near the grapes some yew trees, and the wasps will so far prefer the yew tree berries as wholly to neglect the grapes.

To Preserve Plants from Frost—Before the plant has been exposed to the sun, or thawed, after a night's frost, sprinkle it well with spring water, in which sal amoniac or common salt has been infused.

To Destroy Moss on Trees—Remove it with a hard scrubbing brush in February and March, and wash the trees with cow dung, urine and soapsuds.

To Prevent the Blight or Mildew from Injuring Orchards—Rub tar well into the bark of the apple tree, about four or six inches wide, round each tree, and about one foot from the ground. This effectually prevents blight, and abundant crops are the consequence.

BENEFIT OF SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.

The Western Farmer gives an account of a farmer who bought a field which had been ploughed for twenty successive years, with a soil only four or five inches deep. He applied a subsoil plough, running it four inches deep, run it the other way, and harrowed it twice, with an interval of a few days, and has ground broken up with the aid of an ordinary plough. At one he marked ground for corn by running a subsoil plough fourteen inches deep, both ways at proper distance, and planting at the crossings, he had a good crop notwithstanding a severe drouth.

LOSS OF HAIR IN HORSES.

Use glycerine two ounces, sulphur one ounce, acetate of lead two drachms, water eight ounces. To be well mixed and applied by means of a sponge.

CELERY.

A correspondent writes: We could never account for the fact that so few farmers and villagers undertake to raise this excellent esculent. It is easily raised, easily kept through the winter, affords an excellent relish for meats and flavoring soups, and is very wholesome. The seed should be sown now in rows, on rich soil. Keep clear of weeds, and when the plants get four leaves, shear them off to insure stocky growth; and as they grow up again, they may have a second shearing, which gives them a better supply of roots, and enables them to stand transplanting better. In June or July transplant to a rich bed in rows three feet apart, plant six or eight inches apart in the row. The earth is to be pressed firmly about the roots with the foot.

VARIETIES.

THE Orangemen of Newark, N. J., propose to have a parade and picnic August 10t

IN Wisconsin, it is reported that quite as many women as men are laboring in in the harvest fields.

A NEW YORK paper, among its announcements of "Off for the Country," chronicles the departure of several gentlemen for Sing Sing prison.

HOW does a pitcher of water differ from a man throwing his wife over a bridge? One is water in the pitcher, and the other is *pitch her* in the water.

THE girls have got a new hobby. This time it is the collection of different patters of printed calico. One in New Hampshire exhibits one thousand different kinds.

LADIES at the seaside complain that the salt air removes all the life and stiffness from their starched dresses. Unfortunately it will not remove stiffness from manners.

SCHOOLBOYS in Wisconsin fill their pockets with locusts, and at a given signal each boy taps on his pocket, causing the locusts to give forth their deafening doleful cry.

ALL the colored brakemen on the Mississippi Central Railroad have been discharged, and white men put in their places, on account of a disease among them called 'kleptomania."

WAX candles instead of gas are used to light the most fashionable and exclusive houses on wedding occasions, receptions, &c. The complexion and pearls look best in such a fight.

IT is now stated that Fred Grant has determined to reject the hand of the Princess Beatrice and accept that of Miss Cook, daughter of the Governor of the Territory of Columbia.

THREE married women are jurors in a murder trial now in progress at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. Their husbands wanted them to come home at night, but, as they were locked up, did not set up for them.

IT is said that the leaves of the common walnut tree placed over doors, windows, and mantleshelf, or in wreaths or bunches everywhere in the house, will drive flies away.

A MISSISSIPPI negro was recently set upon by a party in disguise and Kukluxed. On being questioned, he said his K. K. friends were of the colored persuasion. He was asked why he thought so. "I smell 'um massa," was the short and convincing reply.

A GENTLEMAN at the Round Lake campmeeting said that he had been married twenty-five years, and during all that time he had never given his wife a cross word or a cross look. The Rochester Democrat thinks this man should have been an angel long ago.

THE French style of arranging children's hair is to cut the hair short off in a fringe over the forehead, and leave it long at the back. This prevents it getting in the eyes, and saves the child and nurse both much worry and bad temper.

A BASHFUL young man was escorting a bashful young lady, when she said, entreatingly: "Jabez, don't tell anybody you beaued me home." "Don't be afraid," replied he, "I am as much ashamed of it as you are." That settled it.

A FENIAN over the water was called on for a toast. He gave the following:

"All hail the American aigle!
Proud bird of freedom, all hail!
The fowl that no one can invagle,
Or put salt on his beautiful tail."

"JOURNALISM in France," says a writer in *La Liberte*, "has never been at a lower ebb since the Restoration of 1815, than at the present time. There are surely no more than a dozen papers in the country that pay expenses. The havoc which the war has made in the property and fortunes of newspaper men is incalculable."

A SAILOR went to a watchmaker, and presenting a small French watch to him, demanded to know how much the repair of it would come to. The watchmaker, after examining it said: "It will be more expensive repairing it than its original cost." I don't mind that," said the tar: "I will give you double the original cost, for I gave a follow a blow on the head for it, and if you repair it I'll give you two."

THE largest auction sale of rubber boots and shoes that ever occurred in this country is to be made next month. Six India rubber manufacturing companies of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey have united to put on the market thirty thousand cases, containing six hundred thousand pairs of shoes, in two grand catalogues.

MR. J. LOMBARDO runs a barber shop in Charleston, S. C. Last week the Hon. W. A. Hayne, a colored member of the South Carolina legislature, entered Mr. Lombardo's shop and asked to be shaved. The barber refused to shave him. Mr. Hayne then had Mr. Lombardo arrested under the provisions of the civil rights bill, and the unfortunate barber was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

A PRACTICAL way of bringing an impecunious and non-paying company to terms was adopted by a number of employes, who, the other night, surrounded the Roundhouse of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, in Chattanooga, seized the watchman and locked him up in the oil-room, and then proceeded to disable all the engines therein by removing the link blocks. The next day the company succeeded in arranging a compromise with the men by entering into a written contract with them to run the road for twelve or fifteen days, and agreeing to pay the hands at the end of each trip from the money collected on the trip.

SOME of the prettiest morning wrappers are made of white cashmere, faced and trimmed with quillings of pink, blue, or pale green silks. The newest overdress is composed of three separate pieces, joined together by large fans, formed of silk and lace. The fashion of wearing the hair streaming down the neck is increasing, many of the girls at the seaside adopting it instead of braids and puffs. A very favorite fan is that made of violet wood, which is of dark grayish brown, over which sprays of violets are painted. The odor is as delicate as that of the flower. So says a New York correspondent

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 29, 1871.

THE Pennsylvania Central has swallowed the Fort Wayne, Richmond and Cincinnati Railway, and is looking around for the next meal.

THE *Gazette* proposes to "keep our Democratic friends on the back seats for a while longer." The Radical leaders would no doubt like to keep them there all the time, or at least as long as there is anything to be stolen.

How many Orangemem were killed in the New York riots—none. How many wounded—none. How many prisoners—none. How many missing—none. To whom are the Orangemen indebted—to those whom they denounce, the Democracy.

WE have asked over and over again if the Orangemen of New York are aliens, and intend to remain so, what protection they have a right to demand. No representative of the United States could afford them the protection of the stars and stripes if abroad; then by what right do they demand it at home? They are not American citizens, and refused during our late struggle to respond to the call of the government.

FRED DOUGLAS pretends to have retired from politics, he has not much to retire from, but his modesty will yet be rewarded. He is already spoken of for the Vice Presidency with GRANT, and why not! He is a better man than PARKER, the big Indian who has just retired from GRANT's service, and for whom the Long Branch lounger entertains great respect. If we can't have Indians let us have the colored population, they have votes. Let us see whether they will stick up for DOUGLAS or not.

THERE is no doubt that the carpet-baggers and scalawags of the South are pure and unadulterated patriots. For instance, the Superintendent of the public schools of Charleston, South Carolina, stole the annual appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars, and the schools had to be closed on account of their being no money to pay the salary of the teachers. He would make an excellent witness to go before the Ku Klux Committee. The lie that he wouldn't swear to would not be worth telling.

WE shall insist upon our Radical cotemporaries using all their powerful influence to induce those Radical mud-larks who mobbed the President when he visited this city four years ago, to forego the same disgraceful proceeding when the President again visits us. But we fear that in consequence of the last Radical riot, President GRANT will not accept the invitation extended to him. From his position on the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel he was able to realize the profane and vulgar fury of a Radical mob in Pittsburgh, and will, no doubt, decline to be again insulted by such shameless rioters.

ALTHOUGH we certainly do not make as many mistakes as the old lady who said she "never opened her mouth but she put her foot in it," we did make a sad blunder in drawing the fire of the *Commercial* from the New York *World*. For the last two or three days the *World* has been severly let alone by our neighbor, who has turned his batteries exclusively upon THE POST. Of course, we think we shall in time be able to take care of ourselves very well, for the *Commercial* is not so formidable, now that it has declined into a mere apologist for alien Orangemen. Still it is putting double duty upon us, to make us answer for the *World* and ourselves also.

WE have been aware, from surface indications, for several days, that the *Dispatch* was going to have a relapse of New York corruption. Although from the nature of the symptoms, and the fluctuating condition of both the thermometer and the barometer, we felt satisfied that the relapse would be a severe one, we were hardly prepared to see the patient become a lunatic immediately upon its recurrence. That he did is evidenced by the following: "Thirty or forty chairs and three or four tables cost the city $170,728 80." It would have taken only one more figure to have made it $1,170,728 80. What is the use to practice such strict economy when lying about the city government of New York?

THE *Commercial* is fond of propounding questions, but unless the answer suits it it never takes any notice thereof. For instance, a few days ago, it wanted "to know from THE POST whether any discrimination is to be made between these organizations and processions?" THE POST answered "distinctly and unequivocally that no distinction whatever should be made between *American citizens*. All should enjoy the same privileges so long as they conform to the laws. Now will the *Commercial*—dare the *Commercial*, place its question, together with our answer before its readers? We shall see."

Of course this did not suit our neighbor and of course, he dare not place it before his readers. When he shows a disposition to act justly it, will be time enough to answer his interrogatory of Saturday.

WHAT IS A DOLLAR?

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, has so long persisted in his policy of purchasing the bonds of the Government at a premium that the time has now clearly arrived when the people should demand a searching investigation into the ultimate results of that policy, and stop the practical repudiation that it involves.

The New York *Mercantile Journal*, in a lengthy article upon the subject, insists that the green back or legal tender shall be made the *Dollar Token* of the country, since they were made by law a legal tender for the payment of all claims whether of the soldier, his widow, or his orphan children. Therefore, argues the *Journal*, the legal tender notes should really constitute *dollars*, or they should be redeemed *at once*. It is because they were forced upon the people. that they are *by far the most sacred* of the promises of the Government, and they ought to have received special attention long since. It is a burning shame—a dark stain upon the national escutcheon—that they should have remained so long comparatively unrecognized. If they are money, and are to be thus used in the future, as in the past, the PEOPLE should loudly protest against the loss which the Government sustains through the UNLAWFUL purchase of bonds, made by order of Secretary BOUTWELL.

With a view of testing the question whether the government officials recognize the greenbacks as dollars, the editor of the *Journal* visited the sub-Treasury at New York, and presented a one hundred dollar greenback,—the same being payable at the U. S. Treasury at New York—and demanded payment. Of course, the officials were in a quandary. They offered to "redeem" it with National Bank notes or greenbacks of smaller denominations. The holder of the promise to pay insisted that he wanted one hundred dollars, in accordance with the promise on the face of the obligation offered, and added that, notwithstanding the promise which he desired to have redeemed had been standing about *seven years*, and that during that whole period *no interest* had been received upon it still he was anxious to accept in exchange for the face value of the promise, even at this late date, that which the Government would hereafter recognize, under ALL circumstances, as *dollars*.

Of course, the sub-treasurer could not and would not redeem the promise to pay in anything that the government would agree to recognize as *dollars* at all times and under all circumstances, thus practically repudiating a species of obligations which the people were compelled to accept as *money* and equally valuable, as a legal tender for debts, as *gold coin*.

At the time that the holder of the note presented it for payment, Mr. BOUTWELL was paying one hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-three cents, in legal tender for 5-20 bonds of the par value of one hundred dollars, which were either then due or had thirteen years to run, the option being with the Government. It must not be forgotten that upon the 5-20 bonds thus purchased at an enormous premium, interest had been paid in gold at the rate of six per cent. for the previous seven years.

Had the gold, thus realized as interest upon the bonds, been sold at the current premium on coin at the various times of payment, and reinvested, it would have reached the sum of ninety-five cents in currency, during these seven years, while the original investment represented by the bond, at a premium of one hundred and twenty added to this interest would have made the one hundred dollar bond, purchased probably at fifty-seven cents on the dollar, amount to two hundred and fifteen dollars to its holder, while the one hundred dollar greenback, issued at the same time, and upon which no interest had been paid, did not command any premium, nor was it redeemable in any kind of money that the government was or is willing to recognize as a dollar token.

It is not an easy matter to determine what remedy remains for the holders of the legal tender notes, and whether, indeed, the Government can be compelled to pay its obligations at all, but may not wholly repudiate its forced loans, represented by the legal tender notes. Mr. BOUTWELL's policy is the policy of repudiation. As soon as the legal tenders are considered less sacred obligations than the five-twenty bonds repudiation intervenes, and as soon as Mr. BOUTWELL recognized one dollar in bonds as being equal to one dollar and twenty cents in legal tenders, he officially repudiated one-fifth of each greenback dollar, discriminating against the people and in favor of the large capitalists.

The people were compelled to accept the greenbacks as representing dollar for dollar in gold. In vain did they protest against it. The courts compelled them to accept them at par, considered as gold coin. On the contrary, no man was forced to take the bonds. To invest in them was optional, and they were taken at a heavy discount by capitalists. Now is there anything like justice in depreciating greenbacks—nay, repudiating them by the Government, and enriching the bondholders by robbing the people? For to depreciate greenbacks and run up the premium on bonds, by the Secretary of the Treasury, is only to take that premium from the people who have the greenbacks and give it to the capitalists who have the bonds.

What was the accepted idea when the greenback issue was made? That they were redeemable dollar for dollar by the United States Treasury in gold. The courts compelled the people to take them with this understanding. Now dare the government repudiate its obligations? Are not the people entitled to receive gold for their greenbacks, upon presentation? We insist that they are. Commence the redemption of the greenbacks in accordance with the original intention, and the worst financial problems that afflict the country will be solved as if by magic. We will reach the specie basis at once, and without a single jar in the financial machinery. Then the people who have to pay the principal and interest of the bonds will not care whether they are paid in gold or greenbacks, since the currency that they were compelled to take as gold, will indeed represent a gold value. Why should a hundred odd millions of coin lie idle in the Treasury, while the holders of the greenbacks to whom it belongs, suffer from a depreciated currency, which Mr. BOUTWELL is even trying to repudiate?

TEST OF "LOYALTY."

We see it announced from semi-official quarters in Washington, that the Commissioner of Pensions in his administration of the act of the 14th of February 1871, by the provisions of which pensions are granted to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and their widows, that when witnesses testify to the loyalty of a claimant, that they must also produce a certificate of their own loyalty signed by some officer of the United State Court, a United States Commissioner, or an officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau. This rule is applied solely to the South and no questions are asked Northern claimants.

One could not well conceive a more malignant, bigoted regulation than this, which amounts in effect to the enactment of one law for the people of the South and another for the people of the North. In accordance with the forms used in similar cases, the applicant for relief was only required to take an oath that he had not at any time "given aid and comfort" to the rebellion, and to make proof of the same by two disinterested witnesses, whose credibility, it was only necessary should be certified by the clerk of some court of record.

But this restriction, it would seem, was not severe enough to remind the palsied veterans of Lundy's Lane and New Orleans, whose crime it was to be citizens of a Southern State, that they were under the heel of the Radical party. A severer test was to be adopted and the aged defenders of the country against her foreign invaders were to be put to still greater troubles.

A soldier who is a resident of one of the Southern States, minus a leg or an arm, perhaps, is not only obliged to prove his *loyalty*, as though his sacrifices did not prove that, but is also obliged to prove the loyalty of his witnesses, by a certificate which in many cases it may be impossible to obtain, for the peculiar standard of loyalty set up by the Radical hierarches, is of that nature that decent men do not care to adopt it, for they do not know how soon the men who prescribe it may denounce it as treason.

Under this rule, though a man may be able to establish his "loyalty" by a score of witnesses, their testimony goes for naught, unless some Federal office holder sees fit to consider them loyal. In this way, it is only fair to presume a number of worthy old soldiers will be cheated out of their pensions. While this extraordinary precaution is taken to prevent some "disloyal" old soldier from getting a hundred dollars more or less pension, there is no effort whatever made to choke off the thieves who steal by the million.

Radical ingenuity could hardly devise a more wicked invention by which to deprive the old soldiers of the South of their just and unquestionable rights. It is not only intensely mean but contemptibly malignant, and draws a line of distinction between the men who stood shoulder to shoulder in the hour of the country's peril. Every candid man will denounce it as outrageous, and purely Radical. None but a Radical could conceive such mean littleness. These men were engaged in a war against a foreign foe nearly a half a century before the late civil war commenced, and yet they are pursued with a malicious vindictiveness even to and beyond their graves. There could be no surer way than this for keeping the wounds of strife open and we doubt not was contrived for that despicable and unholy purpose.

AN APPEAL FOR LAW AND ORDER.

We notice that an invitation has been extended to the President of the United States to visit the city of Pittsburgh and enjoy the hospitalities of its citizens. We are glad to note the fact, for it is only becoming to this great commercial and manufacturing center that it should do honor to the Chief Magistrate of the country.

We remember that some four years ago the President of the United States was invited to Pittsburgh to enjoy its hospitalities, and that when he came in a quiet, unostentatios way, in response to the invitation of our leading citizens, he was assailed by a mob, and the city was put to unutterable shame.

We hope that this is not going to occur again. We appeal to the Radical mud-larks to preserve law and order, and not again sully the fair fame of our city. We appeal personally to those members of the City Council, those County and City and Federal officials, and lastly to those aspirants for office, who *led* the disgraceful mob of four years ago, if they have no respect for themselves, at least to have respect enough for the law abiding citizens of the city, to refrai from again heading a mob and interfering with peaceable people. We will not name them at present, hoping that they have by this time learned to respect men's rights and public order, but if we find any disposition on their part to precipitate a riot because the President of the United States chooses to accept an invitation to visit our citizens we shall blazon their names abroad, and demand that the municipal authorities shall put them under arrest in advance.

The right of the President of the United States to peaceably enter the city of Pittsburgh and receive the respects of our citizens, shall not be infringed upon, if the honest efforts of THE POST can prevent it. This has been the case once, to our city's shame be it said, but although this is the banner Radical county of the Union, we trust that this timely warning will have the effect of preventing a recurrence of so disgraceful a scene.

We give those men, who led the last riot in this city, timely notice that if they again break up the city's peace and prevent our orderly citizens from calling on the President, they will not escape punishment a second time. If we have no municipal or State laws of sufficient force to protect the President and the people then we shall demand that the Ku Klux law be put in force, and the United States army be sent here to hunt down the rioters in their high places.

We demand that order *shall be preserved* at every hazard. Let Mayor BRUSH detail two hundred extra police, and if necessary let Governor GEARY order out our well-armed and well-trained Regiments of militia to prevent the disgraceful scenes of four years ago. Pittsburgh cannot stand another disgrace by seeing the President insulted by a mob led by the leaders of the Radical party. If there can be no other protection afforded, let Captain MASSEY's colored company and the "Bumble-Bee Base Ball Club" volunteer their services.

RADICAL DEFAULTERS.

The *Commercial*, two days ago undertook to deny that various Radical Internal Revenue Collectors were defaulters to the government to the amount of more than $20,000,000, and claims that all the defalcations amount only to $2,768,367. In support of the charge we refer our cotemporary to the official report of Secretary BOUTWELL made to Speaker BLAINE on the 18th of February 1871. In this report the Secretary furnished "the House a statement of the *balances due* from Collectors of Internal Revenue, who are not now in office and the total amounts of the balances so due as they appear on the books of the accounting officers of his Department on the 30th day of June, 1870."

In this report, to which we refer the *Commercial*, Mr. BOUTLWELL officially certifies that there were then defalcations to the amount of *Twenty Millions Seven Hundred Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-three Dollars and Thirty-three Cents*, shown by the accounting books of the Treasury. He gave the name of each defaulter. In the list we find twenty-nine defaulters in Pennsylvania, charged with nearly two million dollars. We give below the list:

Dist.	Names.	Amount.
1.	J. Barclay Harding	$ 3,394 67
1.	Chas. Abel	64,565 61
1.	W. H. Barnes	309,586 19
1.	John H. Deihl	146,689 93
3.	W. J. Wainright	72,849 78
3.	S. M. Hulick	87,347 16
4.	John M. Rilley	141,935 49
4.	B. H. Brown	819 95
4.	Alex. Cummings	264,978 08
4.	John Hancock	1,484 35
5.	John W. Colwell	32,293 58
5.	A. S. Cadwalader	6,996 39
5.	Joseph Barnsley	4,655 10
7.	Wm. M. Swayne	752 09
8.	Diller Luther	63,807 76
9.	A. H. Hood	127,267 61
9.	Wm. M. Wiley	4,117 58
11.	E. T. Foster	5,118 30
13.	H. L. Scott	32,057 46
14.	Chas. H. Shriver	34,859 78
16.	R. C. Swope	805 56
18.	H. R. Gurnsey	18,976 26
18.	J. R. Campbell	727 76
19.	John W. Douglass	2,777 15
20.	W. F. Clark	35,141 27
20.	Peter McGough	196,968 59
23.	R. L. Brown	1,275 85
24.	David Saukey	30,342 11
24.	A. Robertson	145,829 22
Total		$1,797,411 52

We desire the *Commercial* to bear in mind that these are the certified figures of Mr. BOUTWELL, and if it wants to quarrel with him about their accuracy, it is welcome to do so. The point that we want to impress is, that there has been more than $20,000,000 of the people's taxes stolen, and GRANT's administration makes no attempt to recover it, but increases the taxation of the country to make up for the defalcations.

MR. C. C. BOWEN, the polygamist, pardoned by President GRANT, has been recommended to emigrate with his numerous wives to Utah, where he can lawfully play husband to them all. The Salt Lake *Herald* indignantly expresses the hope that he will stay away. It does not want any sneaking follow like him round there, passing himself off as a single man on unsuspecting spinsters. The Mormons, it says, make their matrimonial arrangements openly and above board, and if they are married already, say so to the new objects of their affections.

A TOLEDO paper announces the appearance of the "pestilence fly," which is said to be a forerunner of pestilence. This insect is but little less in size than the common house fly. It is jet black on the back and wings, the latter being round and short. The belly and under side of the wings are striped with yellow while the legs are yellow, tipped with black near the feet. It is found mingling with the common flies, and it is represented to be quite common at present.

SEQUEL TO THE BATTLE OF DORKING.

A German Answer to the English Alarm—Emperor William Exhorted to Annex England and Thus Put an End to Her Misery.

Our readers will remember the late publication entitled the "Battle of Dorking," in which the writer professes to foreshadow the condition of Europe in the twentieth century. From a translation of an article in the *Augsburger Allgemeine-Zietung*, we extract the following in reply. After reviewing at length the political, social and physical condition of England, and the mutual advantages to be derived from its annexation to the German Empire the writer says:

But how can your majesty get possession of this fine country—of this stately kingdom? That is the question. Your majesty imagines that the first intimation of such an invasion would set the whole country in fire and flame, and that a sword, a rifle and revolver would be placed in the hands of every man. This was also my impression formerly, but it is so no longer. I have studied these people too long and too well to cherish such fears any more. I will not say that the army would not fight well if the occasion should arise; yet I may call an interesting fact, of which I have been advised by more than one Englishman. The British army is not made up of the fight-loving men of England. There are districts in the middle and north of England where the only great diversion of the country and chief towns is fighting. They fight after working hours; they fight on Sunday, for the mere pleasure that fighting affords them. And yet not a single one of these people can be induced to enlist as a soldier. The military profession does not suit their taste and they scorn the pay of a soldier. So it comes that in greater part of the army of England would be recruited from among a few sturdy and brave men like the coalmen and miners of Staffordshire and Yorkshire. Yet the army is a good one, and its cavalry could be made the best in Europe, for the people know how to ride. This army would do its duty if it were ever brought to face your majesty's military power; but I doubt if it would ever be brought to face it. Let us suppose that it were known that your majesty was approaching the English coast. What would happen? A great confusion—a chaos of orders and counter orders, marching and counter-marching. The war minister would propose this, the commander-in-chief that, and the house of commons something else. While the duke of Cambridge was planning a line of defence on the hills of Surrey, the minister of war would be chalking out another for the plains of Plumstead. In the midst of this, let your majesty imagine the terror of the city of London—a city that cannot think of or know the dangers of a siege, and has never seen within her walls a more formidable enemy than its own "roughs." Imagine, your majesty, this city, filled with the accumulated treasures of all ages and all nations! Imagine its fat and hearty aldermen, before whose eyes there never came anything more warlike than a parade of volunteers! Imagine the merchants and brokers of the city, full of reliance on their citizen police, suddenly surprised by bombardment or by storm! What a panic of terror they would be in! how endless their confusion! how painful their anguish! how loud their cries for help! The war minister and the Horse Guards would be overwhelmed by their petitions and representations, and amid all the conflicting requisitions the standing army of England, some 130,000 or 140,000 men, would be divided up and lost in half a dozen invisible detachments. I say nothing concerning the queen. Her majesty would at once betake herself to the mountains of Balmoral, and thus spare her ministers a small portion of their trembling anxiety. We will suppose the brave little army to be lost in ridiculous little fragments; there now remain for us only the militia and volunteers—also brave men, but not much to be feared. The friendly stupidity of your enemy would spare your majesty almost all trouble. The volunteers and militia number together about 240,000 men—a strong and imposing army if they were well led; but I am convinced that they would not be well led, or indeed not led at all. Moreover, what we all know concerning the peculiar habits and irritability of the volunteers justifies my prophecies. To the many good old English virtues which they possess, we must now add that strong feeling of personal independence which is so commendable, but at the same time so incompatible with military discipline. The British volunteer has no conception of what it is to receive the commands of any man. It is, to use his strong language, "All damned humbug." His motto is, "Every one for himself, and God for us all!"—a noble device, full of independence, but one which is hardly compatible with the duties of war and the profession of arms. Were it possible finally—which, however, would not be so easy as your majesty might suppose—to bring together some twenty brigades of volunteers upon the route along which a hostile army was moving, half of them would in all probability be found wanting. They would either; under the influence of their grand idea of personal liberty, answer the commands of their generals of divisions with that decisive, though not strictly military formula which has become traditional in their annals: "Go to hell!" or else, through their patriotism excited to a too willing obedience they would fire with wonderful precision upon one another. In any case your majesty may rest assured that these brave hosts—for the people are indeed brave—will do themselves a great deal more damage than the enemy.

But it is not necessary to take into consideration a real battle. The whole thing will be brought about without the necessity of coming to blows. Scarcely would Mr. Cardwell, in his plumed three-cornered hat, mounted on a war horse held by a tree-high policeman on either side, have pronounded his benediction in a long speech upon the last regiment of volunteers arrived at the seat of war; scarcely would Mr. Gladstone in noble, half Homeric, half New Testament diction have inspired the enthusiasm of the aldermanic council, when a reaction would have already begun.

In the first place, the cost of resisting a foreign invasion will be considered. "What will it cost?" is the moral and political catechism of every good Englishman of our time. Mr. Gladstone, who unites the mercantile love of peace with all evangelical horror of war, would begin by persuading himself with the subtlest arguments and sophistry that physical submission indicates a true moral superiority. Mr. Cardwell would go to bed and take some hot "grits." Mr. Lowe would inflict upon his colleagues a panicky speech upon the imposing of some impossible tax to cover the expense of the national defense. The *Times*, which on Monday conjured the English people by all the great feats in history from the days of Marathon to that of Tilbury Fort to sustain the honor of old England and the fame of their ancestors, on Wednesday would begin to joke over the whole thing. What its tone on Friday would be would depend upon how the editor dined on Thursday evening. But on the following Monday the course of its policy would take an entirely new direction. It would come out with a sound, well-written, rational article, in which it would explain that the war was really a senseless and frivolous undertaking; that nations like, rivers, must be allowed to follow their natural and predestined course; and that if England and Germany wished to unite, it would be quite wrong to oppose them. The whole article would close with a glowing account of the blessings of peace, and a fanciful prophecy of the happiness and harmony which the establishment of the great Teutonic dominion had brought to England, Europe and mankind. The talented author of "Friends in Council" (A. K. H. B.), would publish an address dedicated to the Queen, in which, in a style more passionless than patriotic, the respective obligation of resistance and submission would be explained. The remainder of the press would follow. The adjourned house of parliament would be called together to debate with closed doors. Mr. Gladstone, wide awake and excited, yet with the most stoical countenance, would deliver a speech for two hours in length, in which he would avow his readiness to die for his country, but at the same time express his conviction that it was Christian to live for his country; and that, although the British parliament would lose much prestige when it became but a part of the federal diet, still, though a provincial legislature, if it only performed its duty intelligently, it would not be without honor and distinction. And how philosophically deep would he speak on nationalities—on a centripetal force which draws several branches of a stock towards a common centre, and on the centrifugal force which tears them asunder, &c., &c.

In the Upper House Lord Granville would speak frankly, but not less philosophically. The whole import and scope of his speech would run upon the well-known "How much will it cost?" But how handsomely he would treat the theme—he, the inimitable master of the art of the light and brilliant humor, light and brilliant in comparison with the heaviness of the question which he was discussing. When not in real earnest it is well enough to be witty; but when important interests are in question, and the high lord is ready to throw them overboard—when colonies are to be given up and colonists alienated—then it is the most irresistible, but the most refined comedy.

Nothing could be more graceful than his serenity when his *role* is to joke away the honor and independence of his country, and nothing could give a better idea of the cynical indifference of which the satiated epicurism of patrician or imperial Rome was accused. So agreeably would he laugh and joke, so charmingly make merry himself over patriotism, nobility, national honor, and historical traditions—in such a captivating courtly tone would he do it, that half of the peers would forget that he was nevertheless speaking for the subjection of his country, and the other half would go out to get their suppers. The cultivated and thinking people, who see themselves floating away through the ignorant, careless and rough masses which swarm in the filthy holes of our cities and threaten to destroy our civilization, would secure a more powerful aid. The fear of civil war worse than the French, of an invasion, worse than that of the Huns, would lure them under the protection of a ruler who would not recoil before violence and was resolved that anarchy should not prosper.

Finally an agreement would be reached The crown of William the Conqueror and William of Orange would be tendered to your majesty, and your majesty, would, we hope, condescend to accept it, after you had first obtained the abolition of certain formulas which block the nation's way like a blind alley, and had agreed upon a handsome pension for Queen Victoria. This excellent lady, who had always more to do with sympathy than with the state, would willingly purchase the peace of her people through the surrender of her power. The Prince of Wales would be compensated for his present condition and future prospects by a yearly salary and an editorial eulogy in the *Times*. From this glorious day there would, I hope, dawn a new era of pure happiness and truer self-respect for the British portion of the German empire. With a sound instruction of the young, with a regular levied and well disciplined army, and with the rabble kept down, this country would still perform a great part in the work of modern civilization.

One important point I had forgotten—the landing of a great army on the coast of England. It needs not the hypothesis of the clever author of "The Battle of Dorking," nor his torpedoes, to render the English fleet harmless. *Audaces fortuna juvat*; and happiness would not stay by you any more than the untrustworthy goddess, were you to cherish the faults, the incapacity, the want of unity of your Majesty's enemies. Of this you may be sure; the English fleet would remain at the wrong points and sail in the wrong direction. The iron-clads would be top-heavy and sink in the channel, or draw too much water and run aground, or run down their own gunboats. The commanding admiral would leave the commands of the naval minister unheeded, and the naval minister would mislead the commander of the land army. In a word, there would exist such a chaos of misleading, misunderstandnig, mismanagement and discord that your Majesty's army could safely land, and once landed, continue its undisturbed and bloodless march to Westminster Palace.

Your Majesty's. &c.,
JOHN MICHEL TRUTZ-BAUMWELL.

Fraternity of Odd Fellows.

On the 30th of June, 1870, there were 3,[illegible]57 Lodges of Odd Fellows under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Order for the United States, embracing a membership of 298,637, of which no less than 46,309 were initiated during the year ending at that date. The losses of membership during the same year were 1,561 by death, and 837 by expulsion, making 3,418 in all. These figures show that the Order is advancing in numbers at about the rate of 17 per cent. per annum, so that at the close of June, 1871, the Order must have numbered very nearly three hundred and fifty thousand members on the rolls of its Lodges. This is a vast array of men for a single beneficial society as recent in its organization as the Odd-Fellows, which only two or three years ago celebrated its golden anniversary. Its elder brother, Masonry, embraced a membership in the United States, in 1870, numbering 476,802.

Although Odd-Fellowship in this country received its first impulse in the State of Maryland, where the Order at the last report had 145 Lodges and 13,715 members, Pennsylvania had far surpassed that State in progress, and indeed every other State. Of the aggregate of 298,693 Odd-Fellows in the United States in 1870, no less than 75,565 were in the State of Pennsylvania, or more than one-fourth of the whole number.—*Phil. Ledger.*

THE gathering of orchilla, a moss which yields a beautiful purple dye, is becoming a business in Lower California. The moss is worth $325 per ton in London, and the supply is inexhaustible. That which is used in commerce is gathered from the trunks and branches of trees, A skilful picker can pick from 250 to 300 pounds a day.

[From Lippincott's Magazine for Aug.]

DAWN AND SUNDOWN.

The rain is drifting down again ;
It sweeps across the rose-pink lawn,
It trembles on the window pane,
And round the hills its veil is drawn.
Oh, cold and long the day will be ;
No light, no warmth, it brings to me ;
For you, my love ! my love ! to-day
Wait in the sweet South far away.

How wait you ? In some grassy place,
Beneath an arch of bowery trees,
A smile upon your upturned face.
Your hands clasped idly on your knees ?
My love ! my love ! the day is dark ;
The rain is dull and cold ; and, dark !
The wind is up ; I hear the sea
That separates you, dear, from me.

What happy sun shines in your eyes ?
What flowers of France about you bloom ?
What rare sequestered beauty lies
Far in the low hills' purplish gloom ?
The garden leaves about me fall,
The vines hang loosely on the wall ;
And, hush ! across the storm comes, faint,
The ring-dove's murmuring, low complaint.

Dear love ! when in some still noonday
Your rapt, high glance you northward turn,
I catch its light here, far away,
Fanned with the airs of sweet Auvergne :
Your face comes in my sleep—a star
To guide me through my dreams afar :
I feel a kiss on cheeks and hair,
And then, oh ! then, the day dawns fair.

Through summer hours our love was born :
The water shone about our feet,
The fields were green with growing corn,
And June laughed low in lane and street.
O love ! my love ! in days like these,
When we two watched the birds and bees
Flash through the flowers about our door,
We ask the world for nothing more.

What if the ship which bears you home
Goes sailing by the sunlit strand,
While, weeping, here I watch and roam
In Memory's tender, twilight land !
O love ! my love ! I watch and wait :
The land with rain is desolate,
And all the blue toss of the sea
Lies now betwixt the light and me.

So, on and on my thoughts are led ;
I hide my tears against the wall,
And, dreaming thus, I hear the tread
Of unknown feet along the hall.
I dare not look ! Ah, Heaven ! if he
Should come this rainy day to me,
Then all these rain-drops shining cold,
Would turn to bits of burning gold !

MILLIE W. CARPENTER.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris and New York.

[From Le Follet.]

CHINA CRAPE AND FOULARD.

seems to be the favorite materials for those occasions on which muslin would be too cool, and silk too hot. Costumes made of these two beautiful fabrics are much sought after, as they are capable of very elegant combinations. The foulard is used for the underskirt the tunic and *corsage casaque* being made of China crape. The most fashionable manner of trimming these costumes is with several bias heading a handsome fringe. The tunics in these and all other materials are never permanently fastened up, but tied with strings, or arranged with patent hooks and eyes, enabling them to be unfastened when the tunic is worn, and thus giving a renewed apperance of freshness and novelty.

BROCADED SILKS

are very much worn. They should be mad up with a waistcoat of the principal coloe in the brocaded pattern—for instance, a very pale grey silk, with moss rose-buds, has a pink silk waistcoat; while a black silk, with white wheat ears, has a white silk waistcoat embroidered in black, and fastened with onyx buttons. These waistcoats are not generally made separated from the bodice, but the front portion of the corsage is made of the waistcoat material. The body is then trimmed to hike the join, and thus has the appearance of two distinct bodices.

THERE ARE SOME LADIES,

who do not like to venture out of doors without something warmer than their indoor dress. They must, then, have the jacket of the same material as the dress, and without sleeves, or if with sleeves, they must be loose and hanging. Grenadine and foulard make more dressy toilets. It is easy to make a great variety in these dresses, even without the aid of ribbon, *passementerie* or velvet. Either material is so very suitable for forming ruches, biases, plisses, &c., but of course they produce a more *distingue* effect when trimmed with fringe or lace, &c. Muslin or grenadine over color is still very much in vogue; there is at once a simplicity and elegance about this combination. The chemisette, with corselet body or braces fastened to the band, so long a favorite, is far from out of favor.

BONNETS.

although very slightly altered in shape from those of last month, are decidedly larger and more ornamented. For visiting or *fete* toilets great care should be taken that the colors or flowers should agree with the rest of the toilet, but on less dressy occasions the black lace or straw bonnet trimmed with black ribbon and wild flowers. The flowers this season are more varied and exquisitely natural than those of former seasons, and are arranged with so much skill as to avoid all appearance of heaviness, although used in such great abundance. Blonde is in great favor this season.

[From Courier Salon and Shop.]

COSTUMES AT LONG BRANCH.

A white dress worn at this fashionable resort is made of fine Swiss muslin. The first skirt has one wide-gathered flounce, sewed on a moderately wide band, which is covered by narrow tucks; the band is overlaid with black thread lace insertion. The overdress, which is long, with apron front, and which is looped high at the side and back, is bordered on the bottom with lace insertion, four inches wide, which overlays the bottom of the skirt; the lace is also laid over the band which covers the front side seams. It trims in the same manner the bottom basque skirt, which is separate from the waist; the latter is laid on three broad box plates, the two outer ones meeting on the shoulders.

An evening toilette, which will be worn by a young lady, has a demi-train skirt of ciel blue silk, which is trimmed with three narrow ruffles, headed by a deep puff with a narrow plaited frill of silk above it. It has a square apron front, and, like all stylish overdresses, it is very long at the back, though made very bouffant and looped high at the sides. The blue silk waist and sleeves are elaborately trimmed with puffings of crepe de chine.

ROUND HATS.

In round hats the turned-down, slanting brims, or the round wide brims, which shade the eyes and protect the face, are decidedly the best for the country, but there is nothing stylish, or in the least degree dressy, in these hats—costly trimming is quite thrown away upon them; on the contrary, the hats with the turned-up brim are stylish with a small amount of trimming. The brims of these hats are generally bound with black velvet, though brighter shades are frequently seen. Flower clusters, with ostrich tips, form a pretty trimming, though the ostrich feather is considered more stylish.

QUIET SETS OF JEWELRY

are in vogue. Among the varieties in vogue are sets of tortoise shell of a dark transparent color, which cannot be mistaken for horn shell bracelets, which are about an inch wide, seem firm and strong although they are very thin; price, five dollars. Among the new patterns are sets which are quite plain. Others are furnished with monograms, which are carved out of shell. A high price is asked for these sets. Jet jewelry remains in vogue, though the balls and many of the elaborate patterns, which were in favor not long ago, are *passe*.

◆

Cameos.

[From the Argosy.]

There is a great uncertainty as to the origin or the word *cameo* or *camaieu* ; some of the learned tracing it to the Arabic *camaa*, or amulet, others supposing it to be derived from *chama*, a shell used by workers in cameo, others again giving it an Italian origin. The term, however derived, in modern languages, has always been applied to a gem, stone, or shell carved in relief, in contradistinction to *intaglio* or engraving *in cavo*, though usually understood to signify a medallion with figures raised in relief upon a ground of different color.

Cameos were highly prized by the ancients, glyptographic art being brought to the utmost state of perfection in the palmy days of Greece, at the same time with the arts of architecture and sculpture. The names of a few ancient gem-engravers have been handed down to us. We hear of Cronius and Appollonides, and of Pyrgoteles, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great, and was employed by him both as a seal-engraver and worker in cameo. There are but few undoubted Greek cameos extant ; one of these, having for its subject Cupid playing on a lyre, is inscribed with the name of "Plotarque."

Stones such as agate, onyx, and jasper, used for cameos, are not indestructible like the gems on which signets are engraved, but, on the contrary, are extremely liable to be split or chipped. Work in relief, moreover, if buried in the ground with other debris, becomes injured and defaced. This will account for the small number of antique cameos remaining. Of shell cameos there is only one Greek specimen existing, the head of a nymph found in a vase at Vulci. This one specimen is, however, quite sufficient to prove that carving on shells was practiced by Greek artists. The frailty of the material renders it little surprising that no others have been discovered.

Cameo-cutting was an art much esteemed in the Augustan age, when Greek artists were encouraged to settle in Rome in order to supply the demand for these beautiful ornaments. Cameos have always been truly *objets de luxe*, and are used among the Romans on their table, especially those cups called *gemmon potaria*. Many of these cups are preserved in the cabinets of collectors. But few Roman artists arrived at so great a degree of perfection in carving and engraving as the Greeks. They were less skillful in design, and were for the most part content to copy from *intaglii* and other sources. The demand for cameos became so great in the latter days of the Empire that, in wealthy houses, slaves were regularly employed in cutting cameos, just as they were in transcribing manuscripts. Of course, these slaves were not all artists, nor all even skillful copyists; thus the art of cameo-working became degraded.

There are few antique cameos of so small a size as to fit rings; they are mostly of bolder workmanship, in order to be effective as a distance, though Seneca mentions a ring set with the head of Tiberius in cameo. The reason why these cameo rings are rare is obvious ; among the ancients, rings were little used, except as signets, for which engraved gems were, of course, only applicable.

The stones principally used by the Greeks and Romans for cameo-cutting were the agate, onyx and the Indian sardonyx ; the latter was the most prized on account of the variety of tint in its beautiful warm transparent cornelian-like ground. In these stones there are two or three, or sometimes even four layers, of various contrasting hues, as white on dark red, or white on black. In others the upper layer is blue or brown, the center one white, and the base black or warm brown. The real Oriental onyx is now scarce, and therefore valuable. A stone the size of a crown piece is worth about thirty pounds.

These precious pebbles were formerly found in India plentifully enough in the beds of the torrents. The Indians were in the habit of boring holes through them and wearing them as necklaces. The Romans purchased them in their original round or oval shape, and cut them down into flat discs, to work upon according to the disposition of the strata. The cameo cutters prized these pebbles all the more when preforated, as they considered the hole a warrant for the genuineness of the article. In the Pulaski collection there is a cameo carved on an onyx that has been preforated in this manner, and in the hole is still a bit of the wire by which the stone was originally suspended.

◆

Burning for a Hundred Years.

The London News says: "One of the most curious phenomena in connection with the coal-mining is exhibited at the Bank Colliery, near Rotherham, the property of earl Fitzwilliam. This pit caugh fire one hundred years ago, and the efforts of the workmen at that time and subsequently have been quite ineffectual to extinguish it. A short time ago it was ascertained that the flames were approaching the bottom of the shaft, and it was then resolved, if possible, to stay the progress, so that they might not extend to other parts of the workings. At length the Superintendent of the collieries, Mr. T. Cooper, conceived the idea of building a wall to shut in the fire. Well, in order to ascertain the best site for this wall, several of the officials crept on their hands and knees, through the dense, stifling smoke, as far as possible into the workings. Their efforts were successful; and a wall is now completed nearly one thousand yards in length, and varying from nine inches to five feet in thickness. At distances varying from thirty to fifty yards metal pipes have been inserted in this, which are securely plugged at the end, so that any time, by removing the plugs, the state of the air at the other side, and even the fire itself, can be ascertained. So intense is the heat arising from this fire that people possessing gardens above the colliery declare that the growth of plants is materially affected, and that they are enabled to put in two or three crops every year,"

◆

AT a recent wedding as the clergyman reached the part of the ceremony. "I now pronounce you—" a fish pedler in the street shouted "bull heads ! bull heads !" to the amusement of some and the consternation of others present on the occasion.

OUT West they tell a story of a dog which was greatly interested in music. He attended a singing school, and was subsequently found in the back yard with a music book in front of him, beating time with his tail on a tin pan, and howling "Old Hundred."

THE LITTLE "TRUNDLE-BED."

We have a fond little treasure,
Joyous and bright as the morn,
Loved without stint or measure,
Ever since it was born;
'Tis a dear little girl
And her golden hair
Falls in ringlets bright
O'er a forehead fair.

And close by the side of our bed,
This precious little bundle,
Every night is laid
Snug in her little trundle,
Smiling so sweet,
That it sometimes seems
Good angels must talk
To the child in her dreams.

And every night she comes,
Weary of frolic and play,
Then softly her vesper hums,
And kneels by her bed to pray;
And then, as soon
As her prayers are said,
She cunningly nestles
In her "trundle-bed."

And often we come to kneel,
Where our little treasure lies,
And prayers such as parents feel,
We send up to the skies;
For we hear of death,
And we come to dread
The loss of our child
From the "trundle-bed."

We think—yes, often we think,
O what if the sweet should die!
The heart for a moment will sink,
And a tear-drop moisten the eye;
For hearts are now bleeding,
As others have bled,
While they gaze on a vacant,
But dear little bed.

Affection hath reared her shrine,
By the lowliest things of earth,
And the holiest thoughts entwine,
'Round the spot that gave us birth;
Thus we love the place where our baby sleeps,
And affection her nightly vigil keeps.

'Tis a plain, old-fashioned thing,
That little baby bed,
Where love doth her offspring bring,
And angels lightly tread!
Yet a cord may be touched by the merest toy,
That shall deluge the heart with a flood of joy.

◆

Death of the Double-Headed Child.

We mentioned in our columns yesterday the presence in Boston of a most remarkable child, the offspring of Joseph and Ann E. Finley. It presented the remarkable as well as unprecedented phenomenon of two heads, four arms, and two legs, and all upon a single body. The girl—for such was its sex—died last evening at No 6 Bowdoin street. The first half or head breathed its last at 5, and the second shortly after 8 o'clock. The many thousands in the Western and middle States who have seen this marvellous eccentricity of nature will learn its early death with regret. The child—or children as it would almost seem proper to allude to the phenomenon—had enjoyed excellent health from her birth, nine months ago, until within two weeks, at which time one exhibited signs of illness. This, however, was but temporary. It recovered and was bright and playful. Since reaching Boston, a few days since, the other—or the other half—was taken sick and died yesterday afternoon as already stated. The two portions of the body were so intimately connected that the death of one rendered that of the other inevitable. The spectacle was equally novel, strange, and unparalleled. Upon one end of the body reposed the head of the dead infant ; upon the other that of the live one, with eyes still bright and curious, and its lungs in all breathing order. All that medical aid could accomplish was done, but it was found unavailing. The child died in the presence of its parents. The corpse presents the appearance of two infants asleep. Apparently they escaped the ordinary suffering incident to death for the countenances had the expression of repose. The disposition of the body is not determined upon. Several of our physicians were desirous last evening of having it opened for examination. It is doubtful if the parents consent. They reside in Monroe County, Ohio, and live upon a farm. They have other children, but none have exhibited any unusual developments. Nor can this extraordinary departure from the laws of nature be accounted for. In Philadelphia, where all the medical Solons undertook to solve the problem, nothing whatever was brought to light. The child was looked upon with amazement and interest, but all attempts to account for its existence were futile. It is regarded as more of a curiosity than the Siamese twins, and most certainly the spectacle was more pleasurable to the eye. The child was shortly to have been exhibited to the public, and would doubtless here, as elsewhere, have attracted throngs of visitors. The parents were especially devoted to the little marvel, and their sorrow is grievous.—Boston Post. 19th.

◆

How We Hear and See.

Hemboldtz, the best living authority on the subject of sound, says that, connected with the acoustic nerve, are three thousand strained microscopic fibres, called "Corte's organ," and that it is probable that every sound that reaches the ear sets those cords in vibration that are sympathetically tuned to it, just as a voice will set in vibration those chords of a piano that are stretched to produce the same tone. These different vibrations are recognized by the mind by its connection with the nerve and brain.

A similar mechanism probably exists in the eye. The retina of the eye, which is the extremity of the optic nerve, is covered with exceedingly minute bodies called "rods and cones." These, it is probable, have the faculty of vibrating under different influences. The red light is produced by vibrations of about four hundred and thirty quadrillions of waves per second It may set in vibration any "rods and cones" that are tuned to such a vibration, while those that are sympathetic to the seven hundred and sixty quadrillions of waves of violent light, will be set in motion thereby.

This suggests that, just as ears differ in their sensitiveness—some hearing a shrill voice that is utterly inaudible to others, whose nerve chords are not attuned to them, so it may be in light. The arrangement of the "rods and cones" may differ in different persons. And so it is. It is a familiar fact that some persons are "color blind." They cannot distinguish red. That is, their "rods and cones" have not the right length or elasticity to vibrate sympathetically with a wave-length as large as those at the end of a spectrum. And it is a fact that some others can see colors in the ultra-violet end of the spectrum to some distance beyond what is visible to most.

Now if we were to extend this variation a little, we may suppose that some animals may be able to distinguish as light, by their differently constructed eyes, a vibration that is quite insensible to ours. It would require as slight a change in the eye to make the dark heat rays visible, as is the difference between the eyes of a man who can see only the violet of the spectrum to the orange, and the eyes of him who can see also the red. In fact, the prominent eyes of the mollusks, at the utterly dark depths of mid ocean, may be useful, for aught we know, in seeing by means of rays of heat of a low temperature. Even the modified heat of the currents of thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit may give these animals abundant use for their eyes.—Journal of Microscopy.

◆

PERSONS who were married in Paris during the reign of the Commune find themselves illegally joined, as the officiating magistrate is now pursued for an unlawful usurpation of office.

Fashionable Turnouts at Newport.

A correspondent writes:

About six o'clock the avenue is nearly filled; elegant carriages with their pretty occupants pass and repass one another dozens of times in the two hours, and the fair riders smile sweetly and criticise sharply after the manner of the sex. Mrs. Belmont's turnout always attracts attention whenever it appears, whether she drives the four-in-hand or comes simply with a pair. Her carriage is a landau, luxuriously lined with silk, the horses are bright bay, and the careful coachman and immovable footman are gorgeous in their maroon-colored liveries with numberless silver buttons. Mrs. Belmont usually occupies the carriage herself, in quiet but very rich toilettes, of which black and white are the predominating colors. Her two daughters, bright, sparkling brunettes, dashing and vivacious, ride on horseback. Their horses are sorrel, very spirited, and yet easily managed by their fearless riders. They wear brown habits closely fitting to their graceful figures, and high hats with veils tied about them. They ride remarkably well, and attract a deal of attention by their grace and ease.

Following in quick succession comes the gay little turnout of Griswold Grey, of New York, a pretty Victoria, drawn by handsome bay horses, the coachman and footman in gray breeches and top boots and blue coats.

A cosy phaeton follows this elaborate turnout, drawn by a mild, easy-going horse who gets as much comfort out of life as any quadruped in like circumstances can. Holding the reins, and watching the people very amusedly is Fanny Fern, who disdaining the requirements of fashionable Newport, is costumed in cool white cambric, without ornament, and wears a plain straw bonnet, with trimmings of green ribbon. Leaning lazily back by her side is James Parton, very well content to let her carry the reins and manage the establishment. If not the most stylish, they are decidedly the most comfortable couple to be seen during the whole afternoon.

Mrs. Governor Hoffman has a landau drawn by bay horses, and her livery is brown. Her establishment is one of the prettiest and most admired in Newport. She and her daughter—a lively, graceful blonde—usually occupy it. Their toilettes are noticeable even at Newport as being exceedingly rich and artistic. This afternoon Mrs. Hoffman wore a brown and white striped silk, made with a slight train and very elaborately trimmed with ruffles bound with plain brown. The overdress was very much looped at the side and slightly at the back, forming a very decided panier. It was finished with a row of heavy brown silk fringe. The body was jacket-shaped, with a round basque at the back, and was worn over a vest of brown silk. The turbon hat of English straw was trimmed with a scarf of brown silk gauze and brown feathers. Miss Hoffman wore a delicate lilac silk and demi-train, an overdress trimmed with fringe, and a body with three wide plaits back and front, and coat sleeves. Her hat was a turban of white straw, trimmed with rows of lilac velvet and feathers of the same delicate shade.

◆

A Young American's Flirtation in Turkey.

A lady writes from Constantinople :

We arrived here on Thursday, and on Friday we went to see the Sultan go to the Mosque, like a good Moslem, to pray for the prosperity of his empire, and the downfall of all the Infidels of Christendom. We were allowed to circulate amid the carriages, and some of our elderly gentlemen seemed to be greatly amused at the jealousy shown by the colored gentlemen in attendance. I had heard that all Turkish ladies were closely veiled, and held in a state of bondage by their lords and masters; but this is far from being true, for those of the Sultan's palace wore excessively thin veils, and were as smiling as any of us possessing "female suffrage."

"One of our young gentleman became quite extravagant in his admiration of a young lady in one of the Sultan's carriages, and could scarcely be prevailed upon to withdraw from it. He declared that she had smiled on him very sweetly, and even made a sign to him to go nearer to the carriage. He was at last rewarded for his exertions by her gently putting out her hand—one of the smallest, plumpest, and fairest I have ever seen—and giving him a most beautiful white rosebud ! She smiled also at us, and seemed to wish to follow up our acquaintance. Our guide told us that we might freely go alongside of her carriage, but added that the gentleman who had received the rose would do well to keep it concealed from her colored attendants, who are always jealous of those of fair complexions. I cannot possibly imagine why these ladies should prefer the company of black to white gentlemen—but there is no accounting for tastes. Later in the day the same carriage; and the same lady, accompanied by her attendants on horseback, came back to Pera and drove down its principal streets, and Mr. A. had the felicity, as he calls it, of seeing her again."

◆

Bird Migrations.

It seems inexplicable how many birds find their way back to exactly the same haunts of the previous year, and this is more extraordinary when we consider the distance between their winter and summer retreats. I have often wondered how tiny warblers find their way from northern Europe to central Africa, and at the very short time spent by certain birds on their journey. The cuckoo appears in England just as soon as we find it in southern Italy. It has seemed to me that bird migrations may be performed in the following ways: Such birds as push furthest inland at one point do not do so at the other. For example, the swallows and insectivorous birds that frequent northern Europe may content themselves with the climate of Algeria and lower Egypt, while the rest from Italy and southern Europe push to equatorial latitudes, and *vice versa*. A great many warblers from northern Europe spend their winter in the south and in the islands of the Mediterranean, while the majority go still further southward. But why should individuals of the same species remain in cold climates when others migrate to warm countries? For example, the redbreast braves the severest winters in Britain, while the robbins of southern Europe migrate to Africa, and the same may be said of the song-thrush and blackbird; and I ascertained that the same birds as met with in the south are relatively smaller than their Northern compeers. The power to resist very low temperatures is somewhat strange. I have noticed the pied wigtail, as well as the bee-eater and chiffchaff, become feeble when the thermometer stood eight or nine degrees above freezing. What a contrast to the pigmy golden crests and titmice of northern regions, where we find them lively and moving about at a temperature of twenty-four degrees to thirty degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.—[Notes of a Naturalist in the Nile Valley and Malta.

◆

A NEW style of ear-ring and necklace has recently been introduced by the ladies at Saratoga. These ornaments are composed of five dollar gold pieces, joined together by small gold chains.

TO THE TELEGRAPH.

Thou wondrous living chord
Of Earth's mysterious lyre,
What message dost thou bring
To fill the soul's desire?

Like the Æolian harp
Thou moanest to the blast,
But wilder, deeper tones
Along thy lines have passed.

Sighs from all sorrowing hearts
Give thee thy ceaseless pain,
Sweep o'er thy trembling strings,
And breathe to heaven the strain.

But not with grief alone
Man's restless heart is torn,
Not only notes of woe
Upon thy strings are borne.

Hope, triumph, joy and love,
These beating bosoms fill,
With every pulse of life
Thy swift vibrations thrill.

With all sweet harmonies
That move the human breast
O blend one strain from heaven
And make us wholly blest.

◆

Men in Petticoats.

A letter to the Cincinnati Times tells this story: "Traveling on some business, yesterday, in the country, I was surprised to see three men mowing grass who wore not more than their skirt and a skirt of the same finish as a female petticoat. I stopped and asked them if they were not ashamed, and afraid of being laughed at. The ready answer was: "If we were half naked in pants no one would laugh at us. We can thus do more work, without the bad effect on our bodies of the sun, and without the severe sweating and the adhering of pants, the skirts being light and loose. We wear skirts instead of pants in all our heavy work, and some of our neighbors do the same. We hope the time will come when every workingman will wear the clothes most convenient and easy for him, without reference to an old and foolish custom, that men shall not wear any clothes similar to the present female wearing apparel. Why should we not be allowed to dress like females, if we choose? Would there be anything wrong in it? The old Jews, Christ and His apostles were similarly dressed, and it was the custom for 400 years. and are we any better for wearing pants? No, sir!"

◆

Driven Insane by Dreams.

It has been found necessary to take to an asylum a Detroit lady, who has been made insane by a dream. Her husband and one of her sons, some time since, were drowned at sea, and recently she dreamed that her other son, who is a sailor, had been drowned. In her dream she saw him fall from the mast in a gale into the sea, and awoke with such a shriek of terror as to arouse the inmates of the house. She slept no more that night but rocked to and fro, moaning that "William was surely drowned, she knew he was" The next day her relatives endeavored to banish her impressions, and almost succeeded in convincing her that her boy was not only safe, but would soon be home, but that night the dream was repeated, and this time the mother seemed to follow her boy aloft, and to fall with him from the yard, again giving a shriek that brought the household into the bedroom, they finding her on the floor in a fit. Since then she has been like one stunned by news of some awful calamity. She spends her time rocking to and fro in a chair, eating only when forced to, and constantly muttering the words, "My poor Willie is gone, too." Every effort to cheer her up has been futile, and able physicians have attended her without accomplishing a cure.

◆

A Lady Killed at Prayer.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette gives the following particulars of the death by lightning of Mrs. Lovell and Mr. Blakeman during the terrible storm in that vicinity on Thursday last. The house in which the two persons named were killed is situated abou five miles southeast from St. Joseph. It is three stories high, with three principal rooms and a hall on each floor. When the storm commenced Mrs. Lovell was up stairs in a back room reading from the Bible to her little daughters. The windows of the room having been blown open, she took her children, ran down stairs, passing from the hall into a bedroom, put the children on the bed, and kneeled at the bedside. In this position the lightning struck her, causing instant death. Mr. Blakeman was in the hall, and the same bolt killed him. Several other persons were more or less injured. Mrs. Dovell was the wife of John S. Lovell, of Warren county, Va. Her husband is now in Virginia City, Montana. The two daughters with whom she was kneeling in prayer are aged respectively nine and six years. They were uninjured.

◆

A YOUNG lady of Aurora, Ill., purchased her shroud and burial garments, went home, took strychnine, and died instantly. As it was the anniversary of her mother's death, she had fixed this day as the day she would commit suicide. John J. Wilkie, who was summoned as one of the coroner's jury, died on the way to the inquest from rupturing a blood vessel.

THE latest fashionable novelty at Long Branch is Allegretti's ice-cream bricks, which are put up in boxes and carried in the pocket. Ladies can be seen on the road in their carriages eating ice-cream with a small silver-plated spoon which is given to the purchasers. Several hotel proprietors have it served to the lady guests in the parlors of the hotel during the warm evenings.

A LADY died two years ago in Troy, and left her property to her nephew, with the proviso that if he ever offered the farm for sale the property should be forfeited to a certain church. The place was offered for sale a few months ago and the church instituted suit, but the courts have decided that the conditions of the will were against "public policy," and have declared the provision null and void.

LADIES at the watering places find that time sometimes hangs very heavy on their hands, and the whole day is spent in looking forward to the evening, when there is music and dancing and the rest. In the mornings they sit round in groups and read a little, gossip a *little*, while—

"Work or the fan supplies each pause of chat,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that."

THE genius of Tom Hood has been generally acknowledged. At a large dinner party at Jerdan's one of the guests indulged in some wonderful accounts of his shooting. The number of birds he had killed, and the distance at which he had brought them down, were extraordinary, Hood quietly remarked:

"What he hit is history:
What he missed is mystery."

A PROFESSOR in a certain college had taken his class out, on a pleasant afternoon, to exercise them in practical surveying. The next morning they were to be examined on the same. The first man was called up: "How would you go to work to survey a lot of land?" (Deep thinking, but no answer.) "If a man should come to you to get you to survey a lot of land what would you do?" "I think," said the student, thoughtfully, "I should tell him he had better get somebody else."

VARIETIES.

A GREAT scarcity of beaux is complained of at most of the watering places.

GENERAL SHERMAN has been visiting General McClellan, at Orange, N. J.

THE arrival of "Ex-Collector Bailey," of New York, is noted in an English newspaper.

A BRILLIANT display of meteors is anticipated about the end of the present month.

MRS. VALLANDINGHAM is rapidly recovering from the prostration which was caused by her husband's death.

A MAN in New York was recently arrested for setting fire to a lady's house in revenge for her refusal to marry him.

MANY ladies who wear short sleeves to their dresses wear a bracelet at the wrist attached by a long chain to another bracelet which is fastened just above the elbow.

MR. VALLANDINGHAM'S intimate personal and political friends are to meet in Dayton, Ohio, about the 1st of August, to take measures to raise funds for a monument to his memory.

IT is rumored in theatrical circles that Mr. Fechter may possibly open the Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York, next autumn, with a French company for the production of French drama in the original.

A COUNTRY youth from Georgia lost all his money gambling, and then sat down and cried. The winner returned him his money, telling him to go home, and in future to "gambol on the green."

AN impudent boy in Canada, who chanced to hear a young lady playing "Put Me in My Little Bed," on a concertirnia, likened the music to the grunting of a pig. He was dragged into Court and fined five dollars for his impertinence.

THAT was a far-seeing philanthropist who lately died in Boston, and left a provision in his will that a ten cent stamp should be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be put on interest till the amount should pay the national debt.

A PARIS letter says that in the suppression of the Paris Commune thirty thousand persons were slaughtered, including six thousand women and children. Ninety thousand prisoners were taken, and the police were looking for fifty thousand more.

ON Saturday 15th, Mrs. Catharine Kirby, aged one hundred and one years, six months and fifteen days, the oldest person of Lancaster county, Pa., died at the residence of her son-in-law, Michael Sullivan. She was of Irish birth. Her mind had become impaired a year or two before her death.

A COTEMPORARY prints this item: "A Chicago man presented his wife with a block of wood as a token of admiration. She received it on the forehead, and was so overcome with gratitude that she fainted away. The generous husband has also given twenty-five dollars to the police justice."

A YOUNG lady thought it would be interesting to faint at an evening party recently, when one of the company began bathing her head with vinegar, upon which she started up and exclaimed: "For goodness sake put nothing on that will spoil the color of my hair!"

A GENTLEMAN of Connecticut, who is something of a sportsman, went to sleep in church on one of the late warm Sundays, and dreamed he was hunting rabbits. During an eloquent passage in the sermon he espied in his dream a rabbit, and started the congregation by shouting "there he goes."

IN Pekin, a newspaper of extraordinary size is published weekly on silk. It is said to have been published more than a thousand years ago. In 1827, a public officer caused some false intelligence to be inserted in this paper, for which he was put to death. Several numbers of the paper are preserved in the Royal Library of Paris. They are ten and a quarter yards long.

PUNCH offers the following useful suggestion: "Why should not people at evening parties be properly labelled with a number in some conspicuous but convenient place, and described in a catalogue, so that one might know who they were and all about them, without troubling the host or hostess?"

ONE of the importunate juveniles who solicit pennies was asked, "Where is your mother?" She answered diffidently, "She is dead." "Have you no father?" "Yes, sir, but he is sick." "What ails him," continued the questioner, "He has got a sore finger, sir." "Indeed!" "Yes, sir." "Then why don't he cut it off?" "Please, sir," responded the little maid, "he ha'nt got any money to buy a knife."

WHEN the first Atlantic cable was laid some enterprising jeweler bought up a dozen miles or so of the wire and cut it up into "charms" and watch guard ornaments. At present a speculative dealer is working up fragments from the Vendome column in like manner, and bits of the bronze nicely set are to be found in the Broadway stores.

MRS. KNIGHT, of Salem, Ind., an old lady of ninety-two, being ill recently, called around her bedside her five sons, all gray haired from age, to be present at her anticipated death. The scene was one of deep interest. The sons ranged in age from seventy-three downward, a lapse of two years between each of them. They comprised the venerable woman's entire family, and she had lived to see all of them grandfathers, without a death in her family except her husband.

THERE is a story told of the officers of a British ship dining with a mandarin at Canton. One of the guests wished a second helping of a savory stew, which he thought was some sort of duck. Not knowing a word of Chinese he held his plate to the host, saying, with a smiling approval, "Quack, quack, quack!" Imagine how his countenance fell when the host, pointing to the dish, responded, "bow, ow, ow!"

A LIMB of the law had an office next door to a doctor's shop. One day an elderly gentleman of the fogy school blundered into the shop. "Is the doctor in?" "Don't live here," said the lawyer, who was in full scribble over some old legal documents. "Oh, I thought this was his office." "Next door." "Pray, sir, has the doctor many patients?" "Not living." The old gentleman told the story in the vicinity and the doctor threatened the lawyer with libel.

THE Emperor William, of Germany, has issued an order for a medal to be struck in commemoration of the war. The medal for combatants is to be of bronze, and is to bear the inscription, "To the Victorious Army." For non-combatants the inscription is to read, "For faithfulness to duty in War," and the medal to be of steel. Both classes are to bear the device, "God was with us ; to Him be the Honor," and to have on the reverse a cross with the date 1870-71. In the centre of the cross will be a shield, enclosing, for combatants, a wreath of laurel ; for non-combatants, a garland of oak leaves.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..........WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..........E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 29, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, of Phila.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the County Committee, held July 8th, 1871, the Democratic voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th.,

and elect delegates to the county convention to be held in the Court House on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29th.

Following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That a Convention of two delegates from each election district in the county, be called to assemble on TUESDAY, August 29th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the next general election.

Resolved, That the primary meetings for electing said delegates be held on SATURDAY, August 26th, between the hours of five and six o'clock p. m., at the usual place of holding the general election, unless otherwise ordered by the chairman.

By order of the Committee.

D. D. BRUCE, Chairman.

1871. PROSPECTUS 1871.

OF THE

CAMPAIGN POST.

The many and vital interests involved in the Pending State Campaign make it more than ordinarily essential to

Circulate Democratic Documents,

And thus present to the minds and judgments of the people the necessity of voting out of power their present

RADICAL OPPRESSORS.

Believing that in no other way can this be done so

CHEAPLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY

AND SO EFFECTUALLY,

As by circulating Democratic newspapers we have decided to issue

"A CAMPAIGN POST,"

From the fifteenth of July until the fifteenth of November, or for a period of four months.

OUR TERMS.

For the purpose of increasing the circulation of THE CAMPAIGN POST, we offer it at the following remarkably low rates—which barely cover the cost of white paper:

SINGLE COPIES, . . . 50 CENTS

IN CLUBS OF 5 OR OVER, 40 DO.

THE CAMPAIGN POST will contain forty-eight columns of reading matter in each issue, made up of Editorials, Political, Literary and General News Matter, and the Markets. In fact it will be a

FIRST CLASS FAMILY PAPER,

Worth fully double the subscription price. All the principal elections in the United States will take place before the campaign paper expires.

Remember that these terms apply strictly to the Campaign Paper. All orders should be sent to

JAS. P. BARR & Co., Publishers,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE Cincinnati papers are discussing the character of GEORGE WASHINGTON. This is the "newest departure" extant.

THE State of Minnesota has more railroad projects on hand than any other State in the Union as regards the number of enterprises and the length of projected roads.

A LARGE number of Radical Germans out West, who are dissatisfied with GRANT, recommend WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of New York, as a suitable candidate for President.

IT is reported that General PLEASANTON dares GRANT to remove him. This will bring matters to an issue, on the very subject of JOHNSON's impeachment After this if PLEASANTON holds his office a day longer, GRANT is a coward or something worse.

SCOTLAND, which has figured so much in history has only a population of 3,350,000. This is less than the State of Pennsylvania, whose population is 3,513,272. Wales has less inhabitants than Massachusetts. This is a striking illustration of the advance of the new and the decay of the old world.

SOME leading military gentleman, and prominent Democratic politicians, have determined if there is to be a military candidate for the Democratic party next year, to place General McCLELLAN again on the track. We believe he is stronger to-day in the affections of the people than he ever was, and would undoubtedly make a first-class candidate.

THE Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee is a kind soul, and asks in the most artless manner, in his recent address, "What need is there, or can there be, for the further existence of the Democratic party?" Just so; why don't it quit and go away, or die and be buried, and relieve RUSSELL ERRETT and his brother office-holders throughout the land from its odious presence? We will see that it is attended to about the second Tuesday of October next.

IT is rumored that our distinguished fellow citizen, FELIX R. BRUNOT, will be tendered the place made vacant by GRANT's most intimate friend, PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. We take great pleasure in stating that if Mr. BRUNOT accepts the position, the Indian Department can claim an official who will administer its affairs according to the most rigid rules of economy, supported by undoubted integrity and intelligence.

THE *Gazette* recommends its readers to persue the address of the Radical Committee carefully. After splitting their nether garments and disarranging all their shirt buttons by reason of the "fun of the thing," we recommend, as a panacea, a careful perusal of the nauticel works of the late *Rear* Admiral L. GULLIVER. If that and this taken together, don't bring them "ahoy," "then where's the use of the arguments of coincidences?"

OUR costly and numerous school houses are claimed to have been built and paid for by the Republican party, and that therefore it should further enjoy the management of public affairs. When as high as thirty mills taxation is imposed to build school houses, there ought to be very little trouble in raising money, which is always taken charge of by the Republicans, and either spent or stolen.

THE farce of signing an agreement to fight between COBURN and MACE, has again been accomplished. The fight to come off at New Orleans at the time of the races in December, which will afford COBURN and his fellow thieves an opportunity of plying their vocation. He does not intend to fight.

DR. GROSS and BENJAMIN MORGAN are both dropping behind in the race for the Mayorality—General SWEITZER and ex-Sheriff CLULEY, exchanging places. General SWEITZER is the only one who can claim a military record among the candidates, and the boys in blue are working lively.

THE Lincoln Club scouts indignantly the insinuation that the cost of entertaining President GRANT on his way to Little Washington, through this city, was to be saddled upon the city. The club to which the office-holders belong will foot the bill—of course they will.

GRANT exhibits no benevolence in giving General PLEASANTON an opportunity to commit *hari-kari*. He couldn't do the same under any circumstances, for from the beginning to the end of this whole matter, he has failed to show a single bowel.

A FIRST CLASS Indian war is promised all along the border, to commence next month, on GRANT's return from the Pacific coast. RED CLOUD wants to talk to him on his own ground.

THE Parisians are preparing to welcome Ex-President JOHNSON, who is expected there shortly. That is more than the people who voted for him did in Pittsburgh.

A DEFINITION AND A DIFFERENCE.

The *Gazette* calls our attention to the fact that a "delinquent and a defaulter" are "two very different things." We always knew that WEBSTER was wrong. That old fogy defines the two terms as follows:

> DELINQUENT:—One who fails to perform his duty; particularly a public officer who neglects his duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime.
>
> DEFAULTER:—One who fails to perform a public duty; particularly one who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care; *a delinquent.*

The remarkable similarity between these two definitions shows what a blockhead NOAH WEBSTER was. We believe it was the *Gazette* which first, through its deep philological researches, demonstrated that sulphur and brimstone were "two very different things." Our cotemporary can go to the head of the class.

AWAY FROM THE POST OF DUTY.

A Washington city journal relates:

> This example of absence for months together, is a license for loose and corrupt practices in the Department, because that strict and responsible supervision is removed, without which it is wholly impossible to carry on the Government economically, honestly, or efficiently. Apply the same rule to the ordinary affairs of life, and it is easy to understand what the result would be. This administration has done more to impair, destroy, or degrade the civil service, by the example of the President and Cabinet, than all other causes combined. They regard it solely as the means of prolonging political power and promoting personal ambition. Louis Napoleon sought to debauch the public mind in France, in order to govern with more ease. Our rulers corrupt the civil service, so that they may use it without restraint.

What does the sea side lounger care for the interests of the people? He has no desire to inform himself of the plainest duty in relation to the administration of public affairs. A horse, a cigar and plenty of presents limits his ambition.

ADMINISTRATION PURITY.

We hear a great deal of generalization from the leaders of the Radical party about the purity and honesty of GRANT's administration. So persistently is this dinned into the public ear, that a great many innocent people come to take it for granted that the general administration of public affairs is conducted properly and honestly. But a little investigation would show them that their confidence is misplaced.

For instance, let us enquire into a single source of corruption at the Capital which has recently became so notoriously open that concealment was no longer possible. We refer to the system of straw bids which are allowed by Post Master General CRESWELL, and by means of which the people of the country are annually plundered of millions of dollars. Under this system, which is purely an invention of the present administration, collusion on a vast scale is promoted for the purpose of robbing the Treasury under color of the law. This matter, says a Washington cotemporary, is now brought prominently to notice by a decision in regard to the mail lettings, other than railroad, for Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, &c. Proposals were invited several months ago for service in this division, to commence on the 1st of July. Under the law, anybody who could furnish two guarantors, with a postmaster's certificate, might bid. Interior postmasters, with salaries of $100 $50, have thus been in the habit of certifying to the responsibility of bidders for contracts, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars. In fact, it is notorious that certificates in blank have been taken to Washington to be used by designing parties for their own benefit.

Now the law requires the contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder in the first instance. This was the original intention for the purpose of preventing partiality and fraud, and promote honest competition. But under the CRESWELL system it is demonstrated that this law can be turned into an engine of fraud, and be converted into the very means of thwarting the identical protection intended. Let the actual practice of the Postoffice Department to-day serve as an illustration. Take the States of Texas, Arkansas and Louisania, where the great mail routes of the Southwest are located, and cover contracts for millions. They have heretofore been let at high prices, and the contractors have grown rich. At the recent lettings, nearly all the successful bidders, for large routes especially, were men of straw, put forward for the purpose of failing. Over one hundred and fifty have been reported since the 1st of July as unable or unwilling to give bonds for the execution of the contracts which they ostensibly sought.

Whenever this condition of things ensues, as the mails *must be carried*, the local postmaster on the lapsed route enters into a temporary arrangement, say for six, nine or twelve months with the former contractor at the old price, or in other and simpler words continues the old contract in defiance of law. Consequently it is to the interest of all contractors, who are not overburdened with honesty, and who are proposing for valuable routes, to have on hand a good supply of straw bidders for their own benefit. And this is exactly what has just happened in the award of contracts for carrying the mails in the South. The great routes in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana were all awarded to "Straws," and therefore the former contractors go on at the old rates, until some new disposition shall be made. There were bidders at the highest rates, but between them and the men of straw, were proposals from responsible parties, ready and willing to take the service at half the present price.

But it may be asked, what becomes of these intermediate bidders? Why are they not considered, and is there no law whereby the public, may be protected against such notorious and bare-faced collusion. During the third of a century it has been the invariable practice, in cases of failure, for the Postmaster General to take the next responsible bidder and give him the contract. The act of 2d July, 1836, provides, in case any bidder shall fail to enter into sufficient sureties for the performance of the service, "then the Postmaster General *shall proceed to contract with some person or persons for the performance of the service*, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amounts contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for the performance of said service for the *whole period of the proposal*, to be charged up against the said bidder or bidders," &c.

Here is sufficiently ample authority for the largest exercise of discretionary powers for the breaking up of corrupt and venal combinations, if the Postmaster General felt disposed to exercise his legal authority for the abolishment of this dishonest kind of business. But Mr. CRESWELL lends his influence to the corrupt rings, as in the case of the great CHORPENNING fraud. If he had any intention of acting fairly, there was an easy way for him to show it. He had only to summon the recent bidders to present the necessary bonds within thirty or sixty days, and then to make an award of the contract according to the spirit of the law. His course was a plain one, and yet his course of action shows that he leans toward the corrupt ring which plunders the Treasury by means of bogus contracts in the mail service.

We see that he has announced his intention to readvertise all the lapsed routes, or otherwise to repeat the costly farce, for the mere profit of those who are already in possession of contracts at enormous prices. This is a mere game of venal deception and nothing else. An act of the last Congress requires bidders to deposit 5 per cent. on all proposals exceeding $5,000. But it furnishes no protection. Take the case of any of the large contractors in Texas or the Southwest. He puts forward his straw bidder for $5,100 in ten or a dozen cases. and deposits the 5 per cent., or $225 in each case. When a bid is formally accepted, the deposits must be returned to the competiting bidders—all probably representing one combination. The "straw" gets the contract, and he fails, as in the first instance, at a sacrifice of $255, while the old contractor—the two being really one and the same person—is employed to continue the service at the highest price, and to laugh in the face of all candid competition. And so the vicious circle is rounded during the four years, while the country is robbed in the name of carrying the mails.

Now, if this scheme only applied to a few bids in the Southwest, it would yet put more than half a million of dollars in the pockets of the Ring. But when it extends to the Pacific coast, and ramifies throughout the whole country, their ill-gotten gains count up by the million. But this conduct on the part of Mr. CRESWELL is only in keeping with his connection with the CHORPENNING fraud, in which it was to pay over half a million of dollars in satisfaction of a claim that had already been paid three times.

A WORD OF FRIENDLY ADVICE.

When, on Saturday last, we made an appeal to certain leaders of riots in this city, asking them not again to disgrace our community by mobbing the President of the United States, some people innocently thought that we were trying to perpetrate a joke. But we were not. We made the appeal in sober and solemn sadness, desiring that it should be heeded by those to whom it was addressed.

That this appeal for law and order was neither ill-timed nor out of place, we offer in evidence the following editorial from the *Gazette*, which is the official mouthpiece of the Radical party in Allegheny county. We have neither abated a "t" nor eliminated an "i" from the *Gazette's* article, but publish it entire, with all its rancorous spirit of mob violence, and with its partisan invitations for the trampling down of law and order and the crushing out of free speech, even in the person of the President of the United States. This is what the *Gazette* says:

> Our Wood street neighbor, in trying to get off something very sarcastic, and at the same time intended to be funny, calls upon the "Radical office holders," to refrain from mobbing President Grant, when he shall visit our city. No fear of that good neighbor; President Grant will not visit Pittsburgh for the purpose of making, on the open streets, a malicious ly lying speech, and insulting the men who stood by the government, whilst he applauds red-handed rebels. If he does, we hope that the good citizens will HISS him so hard, and clap their hands so loud that not one rebellious note can be heard, just as they did on the occasion referred to. If he shall imitate Andy Johnson in any of his blasphemous and traitorous harangues, we hope he will receive the same treatment that that innocent lamb was compelled to suffer, at the hands of an outraged loyal community. If he shall so far forget himself as to "swing round a circle," wrapped up in the constitution and the flag and attempt to call all of his people, who differ from him in politics, knaves, fools, fiends, etc., we hope he will be not only be impeached, but found guilty, and consigned to an eternal oblivion, just as Andy was. Is THE POST satisfied.

"THE POST *is satisfied*" of one thing—that the same spirit of partisan intolerance that four years ago disgraced the city of Pittsburgh still lives in the bosoms of the Radical leaders. Here we have the *Gazette* defending the most infamously disgraceful mob that ever was known in the city—and not only defending it, but threatening to repeat it upon President GRANT unless he defends and promulgates certain partisan dogmas. Our cotemporary hopes that GRANT will receive the same treatment that President JOHNSON did at the hands of an "outraged loyal community" if he dares to exercise the right of free speech and say anything distasteful to the leaders of a certain party.

Who would the *Gazette* have understood as being the "outraged loyal community," who howled down the President of the United States in a "loyal city?" Is it composed of those "dark and dangerous villians" armed to the teeth, who hid behind the chimney pots of buildings, on the west side of Wood street, ready perhaps, to assassinate the President of the United States and his Cabinet, as well as President ULYSSES S. GRANT, then General of the Armies, if the opportunity should present itself?

Instead of joining us and insisting that the President shall be properly received in our midst, the *Gazette* hopes that his voice will be drowned with hisses and curses if he dares to make a departure from the political dogmas that it teaches. We are in favor of free speech, and insist that President GRANT shall say just what he pleases, and if any Radical mud lark, acting under the advice of the *Gazette* shall "hiss" him, or act in a disorderly or riotous manner, we desire it to be understood that THE POST, which is the champion and defender of free speech and a free press, will demand that he, or they, as the case may be, shall be brought to speedy and severe punishment.

No doubt the *Gazette* considers it a great crime for the President to wrap himself "up in the Constitution and the Flag," and believes that such an act on the part of the Chief Magistrate ought to subject him to mob violence. We do not. That is the difference between us.

But seriously; we warn all parties that another mob will not be allowed even in the remote contingency of the President visiting Pittsburgh. From sources that we cannot now consistently make public we are informed that President GRANT flatly and curtly refused to accept the invitation extended to him to visit Pittsburgh, stating that he had once run the gauntlet of its insults, and did not care to repeat the experiment. But no doubt the President of the LINCOLN Club will publish GRANT's answer to the invitation. *Nous verrons!*

A GRACIOUS PERMISSION.

A special dispatch to our cotemporary of the *Commercial*, from Washington, says that "it has been the general understanding about the Treasury to-day that Commissioner PLEASANTON will be allowed to resign, and thus settle his controversy with Secretary BOUTWELL." This fact must be highly gratifying to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It used to be considered a proper exercise of imperial prerogative to execute the offenders of majesty without the benefit of clergy.

But in this day and age we are making some little progress—we have introduced a tithe of Japanese civilization into our mode of doing things. Instead of General PLEASANTON's neck being subjected at once to the bow string, he is accorded the serene privilege of performing *hari-kari*. This is progress after all, and we should not lightly despise its originators.

There is only one draw back to this "new departure" on the part of the administration. General PLEASANTON, it s undesrtood, refuses to perform *hari-kari*. He no doubt thinks it is a very good thing for callow mikados and incipient tycoons, who have been caught in the midst of their deviltres to disembowel themselves scientifically, instead of submitting themselves to the tender mercies of a bungling executioner; but for an intelligent Commissioner of Internal Revenue to rip himself in twain with a short sword, is not even tolerable as a fact contemplative. General PLEASANTON, on the contrary, enquires:

> "What good should follow this, if this were done?
> What harm undone? deep harm to disobey,
> Seeing obedience is the bond of rule.
> Were it well to obey then, if a king demand
> An act unprofitable against himself?
> The King is sick, and knows not what he does."

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue, takes this view of the case emphatically, and believing that GRANT is so very sick that he does not know what he is doing, he declines to resign his position, and asks to be removed if he is to be displaced.

PLEASANTON, like Prince AHTHUR, no doubt, thinks "I am not worth this coil that's made for me." When this entire Cabinet quarrel is reduced down to a fine point, it is all about the style and appointment of certain beer stamps, and is, consequently, only a "small beer war," although perhaps mighty consequences hinge upon it.

An oak leaf, falling upon the upturned heel of the infant ACHILLES at the fatal moment when he was receiving his invincible baptism, left him vulnerable to the barbed and poisoned messenger of death. Who then shall say, since an innocent oak leaf, dropping in accordance with a law of Nature "upon the heel beneath," sealed the destiny of an empire, and set at defiance the impenetrable armor of ACHILLES, that a beer stamp shall not unjoint the cuirasses and melt the greaves of ULYSSES, and wreak more terrible destruction in the still small voice of the fizzing spigot, than did the wooden horse of Troy?

The foam of this "small beer war" thickens each day. In vain has President GRANT demanded General PLEASANTON to surrender. "Unconditional Surrender," as his admirers denominate him in hilarious moments, is met with a defiant "No Surrender" from General PLEASANTON. Now will the contumacious Commissioner be tumbled neck and crop out of the Cabinet? We shall see what we shall see.

THE RADICAL ADDRESS.

For coolness commend us to Mr. RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman of the Radical State Committee. He steps at once into the foreground as the successful rival of Secretary BOUTWELL, as a manipulator of figures. Strangely enough, Mr. ERRETT confines his appeal solely to the pockets of the tax-payers of the Commonwealth.

It is not hard to understand why he should do so. The people have felt the hand of the tax-gatherer to such an extent for the last ten years, that some emollient is now necessary. Hence, Mr. ERRETT, in behalf of the Radical Committee, comes to the foot-lights and tells the people that they *have not been robbed* during the last ten years. The following is the grandiloquent style in which he attacks the question:

> In 1861, when Gov. Curtin came into office, the State Debt, in round numbers was $40,000,000. Shortly afterwards the Southern rebellion broke out, and the State was compelled to borrow $3,500,000, to arm the troops and protect our borders, thus adding that much to the State Debt.
>
> In the ten years that have since passed away, this war loan of $3,500,000 has been paid off; the State Debt has been reduced from $40,000,000 to a little over $29,000,000; the three mill tax which was levied for State purposes on real estate prior to 1861 has been repealed; the tax on professions and occupations has been taken off; the annual contributions of the State to the Public Schools has been greatly enlarged; a system of schools has been built up for the education and support of the orphans of soldiers who died in the war—a noble benefaction, costing over half a million yearly; and the affairs of the State, generally, have been so managed as to secure prosperity to the people.

Now, while Mr. ERRETT was indulging in such a startling array of figures, it would have been no additional trouble to him to have told the whole truth about the matter. The public debt was not $40,000,000 in round numbers in 1861. The Auditor General's report to Governor PACKER for that year puts it at $37,968,847 50. Against this was a sinking fund of $10,981,000, leaving the actual indebtedness of the State on the 1st of January, 1861, $26,988,847 50, or some $14,000,000 less than Mr. ERRETT alleges, and some three millions less than it is now after ten years of Radical rule.

But our financier stops several leagues short of the truth in his exposition. If he will call upon our affable friend, the Hon. R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer, he will find that at the close of the last fiscal year the State debt of Pennsylvania was $31,111,661 90 instead of twenty-nine millions, and this, too, after deducting *all* sinking funds. He will also find out several other things worth publishing.

Among other things he will find that in the matter of sinking funds alone, the people of Pennsylvania have been robbed during the past ten years to the tune of $14,834,762 29. We propose to demonstrate this fact. During the past ten years the Radical State government has disposed of the public works worth to the State $35,099,083 91, for which it realized the sum of $11,254,321 62, and which was carried to the sinking fund for the evident purpose of showing a reduction of the debt.

But even that amount, added to the ten millions of sinking fund of ten years ago, and subtracted from the State debt, eaves it three millions greater than it was under the last Democratic administration; or, in other words, the State debt has increased about fifteen millions of dollars in the last ten years, or at the rate of a million and a half per year, which is the actual increase of the State debt for the past year, as will appear by an inspection of the books of the State Treasurer and the Auditor General.

What has become of the Public Works of the State? Within the past ten years the Radical State Government has sold them for less than one-third of their actual value. We shall not stop here to discuss the Rings that grew rich in the transfer, nor make mention of the favored gougers who thumbled the eyes of a confiding public and beslavered their victims with protestations of honesty, while they gouged. That is a subject which we promise to ventilate between this and the October election, and we cordially invite the ingenious Chairman of the Radical State Committee, who is in the secrets of the Ring, to assist us in the undertaking.

But we pass from the strictly financial to the purely hifalutin of the address. It arraigns the Democratic party for every conceivable and inconceivable crime, but principally for repudiation. On the question of repudiation the Chairman delivers himself in this wise—while referring to the sacredness of public obligations:

> At present, too, it is opposed to the means necessary for raising revenue to pay the interest on the public debt, and secure its steady reduction; is in favor ot a semi-repudiation of that debt by paying it in depreciated currency, if paid at all; is watching for an opportunity to annul the new amendments to the Constitution; and is generally committed to any line of policy which will remit the country to its condition prior to 1860.

We thank Mr. ERRETT for "teaching us this word." We simply refer him, as an answer to the above, to his own career, to his speeches and his votes in the Senate of Pennsylvania, repudiating the sacred obligations of our grand old Commonwealth, compelling its creditors to take "depreciated currency" for their bonds, and furnishing "Wee" KEMBLE the cue for his insulting answer to the representative of the bondholders of Pennsylvania.

Now will Mr. ERRETT explain this matter? Shall the chief of repudiators himself become a teacher in the political Israel, and after having performed his *jurare ares* upon the altar of the golden calf, charge those who stood aloof with paganism? Since Mr. ERRETT led the first repudiation raid in the loyal North, is he entitled to rebuke his own wickdness before he has undergone the necessary probation in sackcloth and ashes?

As to what the Democracy propose in connection with the amendment to the Constitution, they beg no man to believe as a favor. They do not attempt to rival the Radical party in matters of hypocrisy. They say what they mean, and they mean what they say.

IT appears that the President, having pardoned BOWEN for his trifling peccadiloes in having two cotemporaneous wives, and in forging testimony to exculpate himself, is now about to contribute still further to the happiness of the distinguished bigamist by securing to him a seat in Congress. This is to be done by buying up the statesmanlike brunette whose seat BOWEN is contesting, with a federal appointment. After these services, BOWEN ought to vote for fully one-half of the jobs of the administration, and if he does that, he will have compensated for all the obligations that he is under to the President.

A LETTER from Buenos Ayres, of May 30th, says that the yellow fever had almost totally disappeared, and that the people who fled from the pestilence were commencing to return. It is estimated that no less than 27,000 deaths occurred from this fearful visitation. The same letter states that small-pox had broken out in Montevideo, and is every day increasing.

THE OLD WORLD.

FAMINE DEVASTATING PERSIA.

FRANCE.

Reception to Ex-President Johnson—Trial of Communists.

LONDON, July 26.—Arrangements are being made in Paris to welcome Hon. Andrew Johnson, Ex-President of the United States, who is expected there at an early day.

Eighteen Communists will be tried together at the first sittings of each of the courts-martials.

Devienne's Acquittal—Financial—Congratulatory.

PARIS, July 26.—The record of the Court of Cassation acquitting M. Devienne of unworthy connection with the imperial scandal case of Marguerite Bellanger, says that Devienne merely obeyed an honorable sentiment in preventing the publication of letters.

The *Journal des Debats* makes a sharp attack upon the financial measures put forward by the government, and proposes a substitution therefor of an income tax

The Pope has, in a letter just published, extended his warm congratulations to Mons. Guibert upon his election to the Archbishopric of Paris.

SPAIN.

Complexion of the Zorilla Ministry.

MADRID, July 26.—The following is the complete list of the new Ministry just formed by Senor Zorilla and all of them have been sworn into office.

President of Council and Minister of the Interior—Senor Ruiz Zorilla.

Minister of War—Lieutenant General—Fernandez De Cordova.

Minister of Justice—Senor Emontero Rios.

Minister of Finance—Senor Gomez.

Minister of Marine—Senor Beranger.

Minister of Public Works—Senor Madraz.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senor Sagosta.

Minister of the Colonies—Admiral Malcampo.

Senor Zorilla declares that all the Ministry are members of the *Progressista* party, and will follow the party inaugurated in September revolution. There has been no difficulty in the formation of the Cabinet since the resignation of Marshal Serrano.

PERSIA.

Heart-Rending Devastations of the Famine—Inhabitants Eating the Bodies of the Dead—Women and Children Killed for Their Flesh.

LONDON, July 26.—The English Consul at Tabriz announces that he has received and will forward to his government most heart-rending details of the famine in Persia. Special dispatches from Constantinople say the famine in Persia is causing dreadful havoc. The deaths in the province of Khorassan average three hundred daily, and so great is the distress that the dead bodies of the victims are devoured by the survivors, and men, women and children are in some cases killed to render the supply of food abundant. The plague has also appeared among the Persians, and the Turkish Government has been compelled, by the exigency of the situation, to draw a sanitary cordon along the border of its dominions.

ENGLAND.

Another Fenian Scare-Crow.

LONDON, July 25.—A discovery of concealed arms has been made at Liverpool, which are, in some way, connected with Fenianism.

The Turf—Canadian Military Visitors—Brazilian Royalty.

LONDON, July 26.—The Goodwood meeting commenced yesterday and continues until Friday. The great event of to-day was the race for the Goodwood stakes Handicap. Fourteen horses started with a result as follows: Faraban, by Rataplan out of Wiasma, was first, and a colt by Wamba, out of Lady Hungerford, three years, second. The well-known jockey Fordham, rode the winner.

The Canadian volunteers, who recently came to England to compete for prizes at the Wimbledon Rifle meeting, and some of whom have been the winners, have been entertained at a *dejeuner* given by English officers. They will soon return home.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil to-day paid a visit to the ship building yards of John Laird.

GERMANY.

Another Honor to Bismarck.

LONDON, July 26.—It is rumored that Prince Bismarck has been created Duke of Luxemburg.

CHINA.

Foreigners in Peril at Canton.

HONG KONG, July 25, via London, July 26.—Disturbances have occurred in Canton, and a British gunboat has been dispatched there for the protection of English and other foreign residents in that place.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, July 26.—Consols, 93⅛; 5-20's of '62, 92½; do '65, 92¼; do. of. '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 91½. Petroleum—Crude 10s 6d@11s. Refined 18s.

PARIS, July 26.—Rentes, 55 francs 12 centimes.

ANTWERP, July 26.—Petroleum 49.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Cotton dull; middling upland 9@9⅛. Spring wheat 10s 1d@10s 2d; California wheat 11s 5d; winter 11s. Flour 24s.

BALTIMORE'S BORGIA.

Startling Revelations—A Sister-in-Law Barely Escapes the Terrible Fiend With Her Life.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—One of our citizens has received a letter from Mrs. J. G. Wharton, sister-in-law of Mrs. E. G. Wharton, now in jail in Baltimore on a charge of poisoning General Ketchum, and attempting to poison Eugene Vanness, in which she says:

MY DEAR HUSBAND AND CHILDREN:—I did not know what was the reason of their death, but after my child's funeral, only a week I believe, I was taken suddenly ill and at one time was thought dying. I told the doctor I was poisoned the day I was taken sick, and then I suspected she had poisoned my husband and child. I told my brother and all my husband's family also, when it occurred nearly four hours ago. I was brought from her house and have never had but one opinion, that she poisoned them and I barely escaped with my life. Mr. Wharton owed my husband $2,400 which we, with difficulty, got after his death.

CRIME.

Daring Highway Robbery—$88,000 Stolen.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—A very bold street robbery was committed here just before noon to-day under the following circumstances:

One of the delivery wagons of the United States Express Company started out to deliver packages. As usual the safe was in charge of D. W. Sanders, messenger, and the wagon was driven by W. W. Kendall. One of the first packages the messenger undertook to deliver was one purporting to contain $70 and addressed to Mrs. Larkin, living in an alley between Fourth and Fifth streets, and between Franklin avenue and Morgan street. Arriving at the mouth of the alley the messenger halted, and taking the package started up the alley. But a few moments elapsed before he discovered that no such person lived in the alley, and returning to the street, he was astounded at finding his wagon and safe gone. He then rushed for the office of the company and gave information of what occurred.

Not long after this policeman Biehl saw a wagon passing down Spruce street near Fourth street some fourteen squares from the place Sanders left it, the driver of which was gagged. The officer arrested the driver, who stated that as soon as the messenger Sanders, went into the alley, two men jumped into the wagon. They first placed a wooden gag in his mouth and threw a quantity of pepper into his eyes. They then drove off with him, and after taking several packages from the safe threw him backwards into the wagon and leaped out on Spruce street between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

Subsequently a man named Jno. Hartzock and a boy named Charley Haley came to the Police station and stated that while standing near an alley on Spruce street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, they saw two men jump out of the express wagon and run up the alley, one carrying several packages, the other having nothing. The driver was just resuming a sitting posture when they looked into the wagon, he said he had been robbed. One of them wanted to cut the string which bound the gag but the driver would not let him. They then ran to inform a policeman of what they had seen, and Kendell drove on until arrested by officer Biehl, as above narrated.

The total amount of money taken was $3,330, and $85,000 worth of railroad bonds directed to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. The robbers left behind a number of small packages containing nearly one thousand dollars in gold.

From the information given by Hartzock and Haley, it is believed that the robbers will be speedily arrested. The bogus package was put in the express office at St. Charles, Mo., and countersigned John Larkin.

Robbers Arrested.

BOSTON, July 25.—Benj. Alcott, an Englishman, and Alf. Rigma, a French-Canadian, were arrested here to-day as robbers of the Dominion Bank of Toronto on the 20th of June. They were detected offering several of the stolen bonds to brokers. In their trunks were found large quantities of burglars tools. Both were held to await further developments.

Daring Express Burglary.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The *Times* this morning learns from the passengers by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, that a daring express robbery occurred on that road in Hickman county, Ky., on Saturday night last. It appears that three men, who purchased tickets at Union City, Tenn., for Clainton, Ky., got on the train. When the train halted at Moscow, two of the robbers got off and their confederate remained on the platform of the car. Observing no one but the messenger in the express car as the train moved out from the depot, the two jumped into it and presented revolvers to the head of the messenger. They forced him to hand over the key of the safe, which one of them ransacked while the other stood guard over the expressman. After taking out all the money, supposed to be about $2,000, one of the thieves placed it and the key in his pocket. The robbers then pulled the cord, and when the train slackened up, jumped off and took to the woods, where they escaped under cover of darkness. The train backed down to Moscow, where a description of the robbers was sent by telegraph. The citizens of the place armed themselves, and to the number of twenty-five turned out to hunt for them in the woods. But when the train renewed its course, the thieves had not been secured. As they took the key of the safe with them, it could not be opened so as to ascertain the exact loss.

Killed with Knucklers.

At Meridos, Illinois, yesterday, William Edmundson, the son of an old resident of that place, dunned a Mr. Hockwith, of Brown county, for a small sum of money. Hockwith denied the debt, whereupon Edmundson struck him a tremendous blow on the neck with brass knucklers, breaking the spinal column and killing him instantly. An attempt was made to arrest Edmundson, but being armed he resisted successfully and made his escape. Hockwith leaves a family.

Skull Smashed with a Stone.

A man, name unknown, was killed some twelve miles from this city yesterday by having his skull smashed with a stone in the hands of unknown parties. The police expect the particulars to-day.

Murdered his Daughter.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Peter McCalen was arrested in Newark yesterday charged with murdering his daughter.

A Lawyer Sentenced for Forgery.

ERIE, PA., July 25.—Joseph R. Turner, a member of the bar from Titusville, convicted of forging pension papers, was today sentenced by Judge McCandless to pay a fine of $2,000 and to fourteen years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Execution of a Negro Murderer.

WILMINGTON, July 26.—Ned Myers and Terris Coppedge, negroes, were hanged at Walboro, Union county, on last Friday, for the murder of James W. Redford, a white man.

Charged With Perjury.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Specials received last night from Indianapolis state that Richard J. Bright, of the *Sentinel*, was arrested yesterday on a charge of presenting false and fraudulent accounts as State printer, and swearing to the same. Bright declares the prosecution malicious. The hearing occurs on Thursday.

Mysterious Murder.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Wm. Bashaw, while working on his farm in Dallas county, in this State, last Friday, was shot and instantly killed by some unknown persons. His body was riddled with buckshot. It is supposed that the shooting grew out of some old war difficulty.

Burglars in Boston.

BOSTON, July 26.—Benjamin Allstalli, who was arrested for alleged robbery of the Dominion Bank of Toronto, was discharged this morning as under the extradition treaty, he could not be held. Frederick Rigner, who was arrested with him, was held for having burglarious tools in his possession, and not being able to prove that he had no connection with the robbery.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1871.

Recall of the Russian Envoy.

Information has been received that Catacazy, the Russian Minister, will be recalled

Banks Paying Dividend Tax.

Nearly all the National banks have sent in their semi-annual payment of tax on dividends, circulation, &c. By law, all these taxes must be paid by the first of August. The cash in the Treasury will be increased from this source about two million five hundred thousand dollars.

Alabama Politicians in Hot Water.

The Mobile Collectorship is still being agitated by the Alabama politicians. Senator Spencer continues the pressure for Collector Warner's removal. He had an interview with Secretary Boutwell this morning upon the subject; and it is reported that in case of Warner's removal from the office of Collector, that he will be offered the Commissionership of Indian Affairs.

Forger Caught.

R. H. Bullock, the notorious forger, who escaped from Rockford, Illinois, a week ago, was arrested yesterday at the Pension Bureau, where he appeared and claimed about a year's pension due him.

First Bonded Express Company.

The Secretary of the Treasury approved of the application of the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, and has forwarded bonds to New York for execution. This Company is the first and only line yet bonded under the act of July 14, 1870, for the immediate transportation of merchandise to the West in bond without appraisement or examination at the port of arrival.

In Dispute.

An important question has arisen respecting State and municipal taxes on the capital of banks. The officers of a bank in Louisiana have written to Secretary Boutwell, stating that the city authorities in which the bank is located have assessed a tax of three mills on the dollar on the capital. They claim exemption from the payment of this tax on the ground that their capital is represented by bonds of the new funded loan, and are consequently exempt from taxation. The matter has been referred to the Attorney General, and his decision will set at rest numerous inquiries upon the subject which are daily received at the Treasury.

Tariff Report.

The report on tariff just prepared at the Bureau of Statistics contains sixty-five acts relating to tariff They are so digested that each law has all articles enumerated and arranged in alphabetical order. The progress of legislation is shown in a series of comparative tables, and an arrangement of the tables will show at a glance the tariff history of every article as first introduced in law and subsequently amended. There were but few enumerations in the early tariff law, never exceeding two hundred, while the enumerations in the present laws amount to over 1,500.

Georgia Ku Klux a Myth.

General A. R. Wright, before the Ku Klux Committee to-day, testified that he was a practising lawyer and one of the editors of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, Augusta, Georgia. He further testified that the people of that State were peaceful and law abiding, and that the laws are as fully enforced as they were before the war. Witness said his law practice is extended to ten counties, and from his personal observation and knowledge of the State, he could say the negroes enjoyed all the privileges in the courts accorded to the whites, in fact juries seemed to lean a little towards negroes from the apprehension that they might be suspected of injustice to them.

In reply to a question whether he knew of a white man having committed offences against the negroes, he replied he prosecuted a white man for the murder of a negro, and he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced for the full term allowed by law. In the same court, in the same county, a white man charged with the murder of a negro, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the first Friday of September. While these two trials were in progress twelve white citizens of Washington county were arrested under the Kuklux law, and carried one hundred and thirty miles and tried by United States Commissioners for assault and battery on negroes. They were kept in jail several days, but on investigation before General Swayne and a carpet bagger named Lee, they were acquitted.

Witness said he had no reason to believe there was any organized band of Ku Klux in Georgia for political purposes, nor had he ever heard of any. He, however, knew of a band of marauders like Morrill's gang, that extended through a portion of the counties of the district in which he lived, and two white men were convicted in Washington county suspected of belonging to the band. A man named Noes, who killed a negro, was found guily by a military commission, but was pardoned by President Johnson. This same man, not long ago, killed another person, was tried, found guilty and sentenced to be executed on the 4th of August. Governor Bullock reprieved him, and, his friends said, in order to have him pardoned, it was necessary to make some arrangements.

In answer to a question, as to the nature of the arrangements, witness replied that they involved raising a sufficient amount of money in furtherance of their designs. Having been asked what effect disfranchisement, under the Sixteenth Amendment, has on the public mind, witness replied it was a cause of complaint among the people against the government. The people murmured because the men heretofore accustomed to conduct public affairs were kept out of office, while their former slaves were now lawmakers. If the disabilities of the people were removed and they allowed to select their best men for officers there would be no cause of complaint against the government.

The relations of the white and black races were perfectly harmonious. Negroes had been neither cheated nor swindled, but fairly treated. The difficulties frequently arose because the negroes could not tell, in calculating shares of crops, whether one-tenth or one-third was the most. Frequently arbitrators were called in to determine the question for them.

Witness having been asked if he knew of any person being whipped by disguised persons, replied that a white man, named Ferguson, was seized by a band of negroes, stripped and nearly whipped to death by them. A negro man was prosecuted for living in adultery with a white woman. He was tried and convicted but pardoned by Governor Bullock.

These frequent pardons produced much mischief. A little while after the above named conviction, a white man was convicted of living in adultery with a negro woman, but through the efforts of Governor Bullock's prosecuting officers the man was discharged on a technical defect in the proceedings. The citizens whipped the white man and negro woman, who were living in shame. There were no politics in these occurrences. The people resorted to such punishment because of the mischief to society produced by the indiscriminate pardons of Governor Bullock.

War Claims of States.

The decision of the Treasury Department in the case of the Kentucky war indemnity claims has been further delayed by reason of representatives of States desiring to make additional statements concerning the subject before final action.

The Weather To-Day.

Pleasant weather is probable for the Upper Lakes on Thursday. No material change is indicated for the Gulf Coast and Southern States. An area of low barometer will probably move Eastward from Lake Huron with fresh Southwesterly winds on Lakes Erie and Ontario and cloudy and threatening weather North and Northeast of Massachusetts.

THE ORANGE RIOT.

Inquest Over the Bodies of the Victims—Stephen J. Meany Ruled Out as Counsel—A Luminous Verdict.

NEW YORK, July 24.—This forenoon Corroner Young commenced an inquest on the bodies of those who were shot during the recent riot. Inquest took place in Eighth District court-room, but few were present when the inquest commenced. Assistant District Attorney Sullivan was present, also the following jurors: John A. Dugan, Marshal Lefferts, J. B. Demorest, William A. Prune, Henry Comstock Algernon Nobele, John Duane. The Coroner then addressed the jury, instructing them to inquire how and in what manner and when and where certain persons named came to their death, and said it was their duty to render a verdict according to the evidence offered, without excitement, passion or prejudice.

The Deputy Coroner read the names of those who met their death and described the nature of the shot wound in each case. Two names were not ascertained, the bodies not being identified. Several witnesses were then examined, all of whom testified that they saw the shot fired, but could not identify any one who had fired it. Stephen J. Meany appeared as counsel for relatives of some of the dead, but Coroner Young decided to conduct the inquest without the aid of a counsel, and said he would do it in his own way. Nearly all the witnesses testified that the shots were fired by the crowd before the military fired.

Dr. C. D. Lordly testified that when the procession passed Sixth street he saw a woman waive a white handkerchief with an orange border, when a man walked up to her and shot her. Several other shots were then fired into the crowd. One of the wounded men had a pistol in his possession. Several of the wounded were taken to his store, three of whom died there.

Officer William Ward testified to searching several of the men, and taking arms from them.

Officer Finn heard a pistol discharged from the window of the house on the corner of Twenty-fourth street, and in two or three seconds afterwards heard two or three shots fired from the same house. Several missiles were thrown. The military fired about two minutes after.

After the examinatio of several other witnesses, all of whom testified that the mob fired on the military first, though some of them stated that only one shot was fired, the Coroner said he had tried to obtain all the evidence he could, which would throw light on the subject before them, but was willing to wait to obtain anything more than what had already been testified. He had endeavored to discharge his duty impartially, and was ready to postpone the inquiry if the jury thought it necessary.

The jury saw no necessity of prolonging the investigation and retired at two o'clock. They returned the fellowing verdict in five minutes:

We find that these persons came to their death, on the 12th inst., by gun shot wounds, at the hands of parties to us unknown.

The jury, having signed a verdict in forty-two cases, were discharged.

POLITICAL.

The Indiana Democratic State Central Committee Declare for Hendricks for President.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, in this city, to-day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize in the Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks the unanimous choice of the Democracy of Indiana as their candidate for the Presidency, in 1872. We recommend that every honorable effort be made by our fellow citizens to secure his nomination and election.

A Gratis Advertisement for Morton.

LOUISVILLE, KY., 25.—Senator Morton of Indiana, will speak at Weisiger Hall this city on Friday evening July 28th, on the political topics of the day.

Colonel McCook Takes the Field at Ashtabula, O.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Colonel McCook the Democratic nominee for Governor, opened the campaign at Ashtabula today. He had a very large and attentive audience.

Fenton Serenaded—Views on the Coming Campaign—Presidential Nomination a Question of Expediency.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 25.—Senator Fenton was serenaded this evening at the Cataract Hotel, by a crowd of two thousand, assembled. In response to calls the Senator appeared, and in the course of his remarks said:

We are approaching a period which will decide the political direction of the nation for years.

* * * * * * *

I have been credited in some quarters of entertaining special concern as to the personality of the next Presidency with a desire to give the nomination this or that particular course. The suggestion misconceives my feeling. However unimportant my opinion and expression may be, I have no other wish than that the candidate be one who fully embodies Republican principles and is best capable of leading our forces to victory.

Profoundly impressed, as I am, with the supreme importance of perpetuating the national administration, of the general policy advocated and maintained by the Republican party, I shall, for my humble part, cordially unite in whatever seems best calculated to insure this end.

Radicals in Council.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Illinois Republican State Central Committee is in session in this city to-day, in consultation with leading Republicans from various parts of the State, on matters connected with their political future.

Gen. Butler Proposes to Make Boston Too Hot For The Liquor-Dealers.

BOSTON, July 26.—At a thinly attended meeting of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, to-day, the merits of the several candidates for Governor were discussed. Rev. Dr. Marion said he had talked with Gen. Butler, who would soon publish a manifesto, wherein he would plant himself firmly upon a prohibitory platform, and in case of his nomination and election, if Boston cast her vote against him, he would make the city as hot for rum-sellers as he made New Orleans for rebels. There was a disposition to endorse the General on the spot, but the Alliance finally decided to await his written pledge.

OHIO NEWS.

THE frost last week damaged the corn somewhat in Wyandotte county, O.

THE National Camp meeting will be held for the first time at Urbana in August.

THE loss by the storm at Dayton and in Montgomery county is estimated at $200,000.

AN old gentleman named Thomas Shanks attended the pioneer meeting in Kenton on the Fourth of July, and was the oldest man present, being 101 years on the 17th of this month.

THE Ashland *States and Union* says: on Monday evening, July 15, Mr. Brinkley, residing in Milton township, had 35 sheep killed outright by the nine o'clock express train.

A colored man living in Genoa, half way between Canton and Massillon, was greatly troubled with chicken lice in his snug little stable. and concluded, last Saturday morning, he would smoke or durn them out. Accordingly he gathered up some material in the infested building and fired the pile. It soon became a fire in earnest and disposed of the chicken lice, sure enough, but consumed the stable at the same time.

(From St. Louis Republican.)

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Sinking of the Olive Branch—Heavy Loss.

A dispatch was received yesterday morning by Messrs. Stillwell, Powell & Co., from Capt. John T. McCord of the Olive Branch, which contained the following information:

The Olive Branch sunk this morning at five o'clock, in twelve feet of water, at Liberty Bar. No lives lost. Lays straight on the obstruction she struck. Send bell boat. Do not think she can be raised.

The Olive Branch left this port on Friday evening at 5 o'clock, bound down stream, for New Orleans, with a heavy cargo of freight, and had proceeded on her way without interruption until she arrived at that noted steamboat grave-yard yesterday morning, when she struck the hidden obstruction as noted by the dispatch and went down as stated.

The Olive Branch has been running in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade since the latter part of the year 1863. She was built by James Howard, at Jeffersonville, Ind., for the Messrs. Pegram, of this city, to take the place of the ill-fated Ruth, which was burned between Columbus and Cairo, in the early part of the year 1863. She was launched from the ship-yard early in October. The olive Branch was built for a first-class passenger packet, had a carrying capacity of 1,200 tons, was 285 feet long, 43 feet beam, 7¾ feet hold. She had six boilers 26 feet long, 42 inches in diameter. Her machinery was built in the shop of Dennis Lyons, of Louisville. She was finished with an elegant cabin, and although she has been running for about eight years, she was regarded as staunch and seaworthy. At the time of the accident the Olive Branch was owned as follows: Stillwell. Powell & Co., one-fourth; John N. Boffinger. one-fourth; Wm. J. Lewis, one-fourth; and Capt. Jno. T. McCord, one-fourth. She was valued by the company who owned and controlled her at $50,000; but for the purpose of insurance, was valued at $37,500. She was insured in various offices in the city, and in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh offices. It is a fortunate circumstance attending the disastrous waste of property, that no lives were lost. The value of the cargo was not much less than $75,000. As it consisted principally of flour, it will be a total loss. On this the amount of insurance is not known. The steam wrecking boat Salvor No. 2 was immediately ordered to the place, and will do whatever it is possible to do toward saving the boat and the cargo.

The War of the White and Black Roses.

[From the New Orleans Times, July 19.]

Yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M., Governor Warmoth and his physician, Dr. Smythe, of the Charity Hospital, arrived at the foot of Canal street, on the train from Pass Christian, where his Excellency has been ruralizing for several weeks past. The party at once stepped into a red-wheeled hack, which had evidently anticipated them, and were driven rapidly up Canal street to Dryades, and up Dryades to the Capitol building, where they alighted, the Governor at once proceeding to his private room, much to the consternation of some, who have indulged in great expectations since the departure of Warmoth.

The Lieutenant Governor and a clerk were in the private room of Governor Warmoth's when he arrived, and the meeting between the State dignitaries was worthy the pencil of Hogarth. Warmoth was as cool and placid as a spring water pond, while Dunn appeared to be bothered, puzzled or mortified—in fact, Banquo's ghost's sudden appearance to Macbeth could not have been more startling than the Governor's sudden appearance. Finally, the two head men of the State shook hands and passed the usual compliments of the day—the Governor still cool and reserved, while the Lieutenant Governor fairly turned white under the gills. The clerk gathered up a number of papers and manuscripts and made a dash for the Senate Chamber. Those papers—ah! those papers—thereby hangs a tale.

A moment of awkward silence ensued, during which the tongues of the two champions seemed to be sparring for wind, but it was soon broken—by the setting star, as follows:

Dunn—"Well, sir, I am ready to abdicate."

Warmoth—"Don't be in a hurry, Governor. Sit down, I want to compliment you upon the manner in which you have discharged the important duties of the office during my absence."

Dunn—"It has been very troublesome and annoying—a great many persons have wanted office."

Warmoth—"That was to be expected. A new administration is always expected to provide for the outs."

At the conclusion of this brief conversation, Lieutenant Governor Dunn bowed himself from the presence in his usual stiff and grenadier style

The first official act of the Governor was to require a transcript of all proceedings of the office during his absence.

As soon as the red-wheeled carriage stopped before the Capitol building, the lobbyists. borers, runners, bummers, party hacks, go-betweens and members of both Houses poured out of the neighboring dwellings, committee rooms and "Union" restaurant, at the corner of the alley, and made their way to the lobby of the Mechanics' Institute, where they gathered together in small crowds—discussing the unexpected flank movement not knowing what it all means or what is to follow—but all agreed that there was a rod in pickle for somebody.

His arrival had sounded an immediate tocsin of alarm, and when the reporter left the State House at the conclusion of the interview, the faithful of all degrees, colors and conditions were pouring into it from every direction.

GEORGIA people are said to be wondering at a man who recently made a costly present to a church, and the next day went into bankruptcy.

MEDICAL.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED!

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effects of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in this world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, but it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, an apparently willing one; for were not this the case, why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? But the majority will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated, and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic: What is this remedy? to which we reply: This great alleviator of human suffering is almost as widely known as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. This acknowledged panacea is none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfill the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED

First of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principle of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against preparations of this class, namely—that a desire for intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging or inculcating a taste or desire for inebriating beverages, it may be confidently asserted that their tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their effects can be

BENEFICIAL ONLY

In all cases of the biliary system. Hoofland's German Bitters stand without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the Liver; they remove its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile—thereby supplying the stomach with the most indispensable elements of sound digestion in proper proportions. They give tone to the stomach—stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties as nature designed it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being—in fact, giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthfulness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease in which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed, but in that most generally prevalent distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALLED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom extreme Bitters are not only unpalatable, but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

Dr. Hoofland's German Tonic

Has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the well known Tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but so flavored as to remove the extreme bitterness. This preparation is not only palatable, but combines, in modified form, all the virtues of the German Bitters. The solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spirituous agent of the purest quality. In cases of languor or excessive debility, where the system appears to have become exhausted of its energies,

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

Acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and wasting energies, but invigorates and permanently strengthens its action upon the Liver and Stomach thorough, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Biliousness, Physical or Nervous Prostration, yield readily to its potent influence. It gives the invalid a new and stronger hold upon life, removes the depression of spirits, and inspires cheerfulness. It supplants the pain of disease with the ease and comfort of perfect health. It gives strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and starts the restored invalid upon a new and gladsome career. But Dr. Hoofland's benefactions to the human race are not confined to his celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS.

Or his invaluable TONIC. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

A perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities,

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT.

Now we desire the readers to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It is the medicinal virtues of this health giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of Podophyllin Pills constitute a full dose, while anywhere six to eight or a handful of other preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

Stimulating its function and causing it to make its biliary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effects, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system, in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe. require but two for an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may regard d as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

Act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame give tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr. Hoofland, having provided internal remedies for diseases, has given the world one mainly for external application, in the wonderful preparation known as

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

This Oil is a sovereign remedy for pains and aches of all kinds.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Ringworms, &c., &c., all yield to its external application. The number of cures effected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.

Taken internally, it is a cure for Heart-burns, Kidney Diseases, Sick Headach, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Colds, Asthma, &c.

The Greek Oil is composed entirely of healing gums and essential oils. The principal ingredient is an oily substance, procured in the southern part of Greece. Its effects as a destroyer of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefitted by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable value.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS

Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

(H)ART NOTES.

LOVE AND TOBACCO.

A Romance of the Seventeenth Ward—How a Husband Excites the Jealousy of His Wife, and How She Tries to Discover the Destroyer of Her Happiness.

There is a romantic story told of a couple who reside in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, which illustrates in a remarkable degree the adage of Shakespeare in the case of Othello, viz: That "trifles light as air are to the jealous confirmation strong as Holy writ." The hero and heroine of our narrative, however, we are happy to state, did not even approach the tragic denouement of the creations of Shakespeare, but though they escaped this hard fate yet the lady was the unfortunate victim of many days and nights of the most bitter and jealous anxiety, and not without grounds for the perturbation of an over fond and sensitive heart. In the autumn of 1870, Mr. Rudolphe G—— wooed and won the hand of the fair Louisa H——d in Lawrenceville. We have been put in possession of a great many interesting incidents in the course of the courtship, which only lasted about the short period of three months, it being one of those peculiar cases--very rare in these days of commercial enterprise and selfishness---of love at first sight. We have not space for details Suffice to say that the passion was devoted and natural, and proved on acquaintance not to be that passing emotion which the light of intimacy and experience dissipates as the Sun does the dew drops by evaporation. The feeling had a deeper root. It was based on reciprocal esteem. He declared himself with all the frankness of a chevalier; and it is only due Louisa to state that she was of that noble hearted stamp, that compound of sympathy and disinterested affection, that scorns the crafty subterfuge and trickery of the coquette of modern times, and without any attempt to disguise her own feelings or tamper with his, she confessed that his passion was requited. Perhaps she was a close approximation, in some respects at least though in others the poetic dsscription might be too lavish to apply to her, to Byron's Girl of Cadiz.

"The Spanish maid is no coquette,
Nor joys to see a lover tremble,
Or if she love or if she hate,
Alike she knows not to dissemble.
Her heart can ne'er be bought or sold,
Howe'er it beats, it beats sincerely,
And though it will not bend to gold,
'Twill love you long and love you dearly."

Rudolph being of a sanguine temperament, he soon pressed her to name the happy day, but was mortified and astonished to find that she did not entertain this proposition with the same warmth which she manifested in responding to his first advances a few weeks previous. He insisted on an explanation, became flushed with pride and jealousy, and demanded to know if any Adonis more fortunate had supplanted him in her affections so soon. To these observations she replied in the negative, and again confessed that love which the impulses of his fond flame seem to have first aroused into active existence. He then felt somewhat comforted but implored her to be candid and divulge the real cause of her refusal to accept the nuptial proposal. She then told him that she entertained a dislike for smoking and if he gave up this practice he should have her hand and heart without further hesitation. We may state *en passant* that this was his only fault. He was a young Christian and a strict teetotaller. This wasan unexpected stunner, but he at once agreed to resign the pleasure of the weed forever, and forthwith entered into the Paradise of wedded bliss All went merry as a marriage bell during the honeymoon and several months after. One day, however, a woman of rather prepossesing appearance, bnt a little older than Rudolph, called in his store on —— street, and had about fifteen minutes conversation with him. She was observed by Mrs. G., but nothing was said about the interview as it was supposed by her to be upon ordinary business. The woman called again the next day, however, and on going out Mr. G— accompanied her a short distance. The day following about an hour after dinner he left the store and was absent for nearly two hours, and this and this daily absenteeism was repeated for several weeks. By this time the "green-eyed monster" began to infuse his spirit into Mrs. G—. She determined to find out the clue to this post prandial and mysterious disappearance. She disguised herself as well as she could and one day after dinner the unsuspecting Rudolphe started on his walk as usual. His fond and jealous wife followed him at a distance. He went a few squares, then turned up the street and then stopped and knocked at the door of a house into which he was immediately admitted. She went up to the same door, knocked, and was answered by the very woman whom she had observed talking to her husband in the store. A chill passed through every vain, and she could scarcely control her emotions to ask if Mr. G—— was in, and could scarcely suppress her surprise when the woman with great *nonchalance* answered in the affirmative, and told her that she would find him in his room, No. 6. She went up stairs and tapped gently at the door—no reply! that was ominous! Her heart began to beat. She summoned courage and rage sufficient to rap again, when her ears were startled with the familiar *entrez* of her beloved husband. She entered and who can picture the sight that burst upon her astonished vision? There sat Rudophe enveloped in smoke, absorbed in a novel and enjoying with ineffable delight the fumes of a fragrant Havana. He had rented the room from the woman who called in the store. He got liberty to smoke in his own house since, without a ripple on the domestic serenity.

◆

THE CAGED CONIAKERS.

The Whole Gang Sent to Claremont.

Mayor Brush on Saturday morning disposed of three suspicious individuals who were arrested early the previous morning, with burglars' tools in their possession, and who are supposed to be the parties who attempted to break into Houston's and Fullerton's clothing stores the same night. No formal informations having been made against them, this honor sent them for different terms to the Work House as suspicious characters. "Duck" Finn was sent for six months, and Sullivan and McCaullif for sixty days each. Superintendent Cordier will likely make an information under the new law relating to the penalty for Work House escapes, against Flinn, which will keep him there for several months longer. Mr. Knipschild, the Grant street carver, from whom some of the tools found in the possession of the prisoners, were stolen, expresses his intention of prosecuting McCaullif for the larceny of them. McCaulliff, it appears, lived next to Mr. Knipschild's shop, and had means of knowing the way of gaining access to the shop.

◆

To cure coughs, colds and sore throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Their Reception at Alton Towers—The Reasons Why They Were Not Received as "Knights Templar."

A recent letter from London to the New York *World* says:

"The forty-one American gentleman who are to-day the guests of the Earl of Shrewsbury were received by him not as members of a curious and perhaps fantastic secret society, but as the representatives of the nation from which they came. Why, the gentlemen who call themselves "Knights Templar" in America are *not* recognized as "Knights Templar" in England; and why a body styling themselves "Knights Templar in Scotland *does* recognize them; why the Earl of Shrewsbury could not receive them as Knights, or even as Masons, but simply as gentlemen; and why, notwithstanding this, a body of Masons in Derby did recognize and greet them, and accompany them to Alton Towers—all these mysteries, I say, are too high for me, and I treat them as a conundrum and give them up. The earl seemed to attach some importance to these points, as he requested me to say that as he could only receive these gentlemen as gentlemen, and not as Knights Templar or Masons, he could not wear Masonic regalia on the occasion, but should wear the uniform of a general in the Yeomanry."

The matter is fully explained in the address of the Earl of Shrewsbury, which is given in full in the Derbyshire *Advertiser and Journal*, of the 7th instant. The Earl said:

It gave Lady Shrewsbury and himself the greatest pleasure to receive them on that occasion as gentlemen, and he might add, as brethren. When he first heard of their visiting the country, he thought it meet to offer them the hospitalities of his place, for he could not express his gratification at the opportunity which it offered to reciprocate the good feeling evinced in America toward this country. The Marquis of Ripon had done him the honor to nominate him as Grand Master of Staffordshire, on the recommendation of the Earl of Carnarvon. The noble lord, having read the letter which he had received from the Grand Registrar, proceeded to state that he need not say to his brethren from Stafford and Derby how greatly that honor had been enhanced by their presence and approval of the selection, and as soon as he was properly installed he should do all he could to advance Masonry. He received them on that occasion, as the Earl of Shrewsbury and not as Grand Master of Staffordshire, *because he had not at present received his patent.*

◆

HOMICIDE.

A Burglar Shot Through the Heart at Freeport—Two of His Confederates in Custody.

A burglar was shot through the heart on Saturday night while attempting to break into Shirley's holel, at Freeport. The following are the particulars as detailed by Mr. Ludwig, the conductor of the Freeport accommodation train. The victim, a journeyman tailor, in Freeport, who worked in the Establishment of Mr. Schultz. It does not appear that anything of a very suspicious nature attached to his character till a short time ago, when a stalwart man, a stranger, went to sojourn in the town, and took up with the tailor and another man. The three became boon companions. The stranger represented himself as a detective, and also said he had been an engineer. In a short time the movements of the trio began to attract the attention and arouse the suspicion of the good people of Freeport, and it was insinuated that they had turned their attention to study the art of burglary The tailor, it appears, had boarded at Shirley's hotel sometime ago. The men had been particularly watched during the past week, and were observed contemplating an attempt on the hotel. Some party gave Mr. Shirley intimation of this. He took the hint, and arming himself with a revolver lay in wait. At a late hour on Saturday night he heard a noise at the window, and in a few minutes a man lifted it up and attempted to enter the house. Mr. Shirley, it is alleged, drew his revolver and shot at the man. The ball took effect in the region of the heart and death was almost instantaneous. The neighbors were at once alarmed, and several of them were at the scene of the tragedy in a few minutes. The burglar held a bowie knife fast in his death grasp in one hand, and a bunch of skeleton keys in the other; also two candles and an oyster can which he had improvised for a dark lantern. The police went on the track of the other two and succeeded in capturing them. They have been arrested on suspicion and conveyed to Kittanning.

◆

"SEVEN UP" FOR A WIFE.

Samuel Proposes, and Alderman McMasters Disposes.

On Saturday morning Samuel Eddy, who was released from the penitentiary recently was before Alderman McMasters for disorderly behavior. Samuel says that when he went home he found Peter Weaver living with Mrs. E. Samuel felt aggrieved, and said so. At last, he says, Peter proposed a game of "seven up" to decide which should have the woman. This Samuel rejected with indignation, and raised a row, for which he was arrested. Saturday morning Samuel and Peter confronted each other at the magistrates office and effected an amicable adjustment, the tenor of which is, as we are informed, that Peter is to keep the wife. We are informed that Mrs. Eddy obtained a divorce from her husband after his imprisonment, and was then legally married to Weaver, which affords a perfectly natural explanation for the state of affairs when Eddy arrived home.

◆

Caught at Last.

Alderman Bolster committed to jail on Saturday Carl Thomas, charged with aggravated assault and battery on T. Hammel. The offence was committed early in June and Hammel was so badly injured, that the Alderman found it necessary to attend him at his house to take the information. Mayor Callow also had an information against the same party for disorderly conduct though the offender managed to evade the police. Officer Wolff, however, sighted him on the street on Saturday, and having a warrant in his posession arrested his man and conveyed him to the lock-up. The Mayor being aware of the more serious charge sent the prisoner to Alderman Bolster's office to be delt with by that magistrate. He was committed to jail, as stated in default of $1,000 bail, for a hearing on Wednesday.

◆

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

THE GRAY CASE.

Dr. Nesbit Makes a Statement—The Action of Complainants' Counsel.

Rev. Dr. Nesbit, one of the counsel for Rev. Jno. A. Gray, replies to certain statements in a city paper, alleged to have been furnished by a lawyer. The doctor in all probability would not have appeared in print, only he deemed it but just, during the absence of his client, to contradict statements calculated to mislead the public. He stamps as false the statements that "Dr. Nesbit and Mr. Hopkins said they had not been retained by Mr. Gray, as his counsel in the trial on the new charges," and that the friends of Mr. Gray "proposed to exonerate the complainants from all blame in the matter, and to admit that Mr. Gray had been guilty of *very great imprudence*, if they (the complainants) would stop the prosecution, *and consent to Mr. Gray's transfer to another Conference.* These statements show a venom in their falsity that is wonderful. They convert the prosecution into a persecution."

The Doctor concludes as follows:

"Now the gathering at Christ Church, on last Tuesday, of the complainants, with their counsel and witnesses, was without authority or color of law. It was not a legal meeting for the taking of depositions proper to be taken, for Mr. Gray had not been cited to take depositions at that time and place. The meeting under the circumstances was an injustice to the absent and unnotified defendant, and in its issue an oppression and a persecution. Mr. Gray is entitled to a fair trial. He asks nothing but justice. He will put in an appearance at the proper time and place, and answer all charges against him. Till then extra-judicial proceedings, such as were attempted on Tuesday, will only act as irritants, upon minds already sufficiently inflamed.

◆

Aquatic.

A very novel excitement occurred on Saturday afternoon on the Allegheny course, in the shape of a flat boat race enters from the J. B. Jones Boat Club. R. Brown rowed Ofty Gofty; E. Powell, Fox; J. Joes, Mike Flinn—Columbia Boat Club Judges Jack Holmes, Ben Clark, William Kennedy, William Read—N. Jones, Johnny Fireplug; W. S. Hazlett, Star; F. Hazlett, Tom Star; J. C. Huff, Shoo Fly; W. Gardener, Young Zip; E. Means, Shorty Long; D. Lewis, Red Head; W. Smith, Let Her Go By; Joe Gardner, Why Not; J. McGowan, My Love Nell; J. Brown, Plug Ugly; J. Cavit, Pat Maloy; D. Powers. Blood Tub; T. Brooks, Calamity; E. Brooks, Old Man; S. Davis, Maggie May; G. Marshall and W. Brown, Twin Brotkers; S. Hazlett, Gutts; W. Pattern, Pat Murphy; M. Douglass, Callow; J. Sillenburger, Raven; Augustus Bowers acted as referee.

E. Brooks as Old Man came in first. Pat Murphy, 2d; Micky Flynn, 3d; Star, 4th; Shorty Long, 5th, My Love Nell, 6th; Old Zip, 7th; Let Her Go By, 8th; Shoo Fly, 9th; Calamity, 19th; Blood Tub, 11th; Plug Ugly, 12th.

The race was very exciting, causing considerable merriment among the participants, and also the lookers on.

Coulter and Kaye left on the Cincinnati express at noon yesterday for New York, where they are to spend several weeks with the Biglins in training for the approaching contests with the English crews.

A regetta of working boats, the contestants in burlesque costume, will come off this evening, at six o'clock, on the Allegheny river. The course will be from the railroad bridge to the Hand street bridge and return—the three last to pay for the supper. A number of entries have been made and lots of fun may be expected.

◆

The Mayhem Business Reviving.

Another mayhem case occurred on Saturday night last in Sixteenth street, it is alleged. The facts as detailed to our reporter, it is said are as follows: Two young men named Maxwell and Watkins who reside in this locality had been together all day on Satuday, and had got some drink. It appears the reside in the same house and have been on perfectly good terms hitherto. They disputed somehow and had a tussel in the course of which, it appears, Maxwell lost a portion of his car which was bitten off by Watkins. The newspapers have lately been indulging their speculative tastes theorizing on the pathology and infection of crime. The series of ear-biting cases that have occurred in Pittsburgh would seem to give countenance to this theory.

◆

Deliberate Suicide of a Former Pittsburgher.

John Hise, a native of Harrisburg, and for many years a resident of Pittsburgh, where he was extensively engaged in the coach making business, committed suicide by jumping from a bridge into the river at Ottawa on Monday of last week. No cause is assigned for the rash act. Mr. Hise, after leaving Pittsburgh, was for a long time a citizen of California. He returned from the Pacific coast some years ago to Illinois, where he has since been living with his friends in Ottawa. His brother, Jacob Hise, died a year or two ago in Illinois. The brothers Hise, it seems, were well known both in this city and Harrisburg.

OHIO NEWS.

THE frost last week damaged the corn somewhat in Wyandotte county, O.

THE National Camp meeting will be held for the first time at Urbana in August.

THE loss by the storm at Dayton and in Montgomery county is estimated at $200,000.

AN old gentleman named Thomas Shanks attended the pioneer meeting in Kenton on the Fourth of July, and was the oldest man present, being 101 years on the 17th of this month.

THE Ashland *States and Union* says: on Monday evening, July 15, Mr. Brinkley, residing in Milton township, had 35 sheep killed outright by the nine o'clock express train.

JOHN RUSH, a man 75 or 80 years of age living 5 miles north east of Loudonville, one day last week, shot two black snakes, at one shot, one measuring 10 feet in length, the other 11 feet! 21 feet of snake at one shot! How is that for snakes?

A colored man living in Genoa, half way between Canton and Massillon, was greatly troubled with chicken lice in his snug little stable, and concluded, last Saturday morning, he would smoke or durn them out. Accordingly he gathered up some material in the infested building and fired the pile. It soon became a fire in earnest and disposed of the chicken lice, sure enough, but consumed the stable at the same time.

◆

Pimples Removed.

and the Skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York

All Women are Not Beautiful.

But all may have a pretty complexion and a soft skin by the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Instead of a face covered with coarse Pimples, Sunburns, Mothpatches, &c., she may possess a pearl-like complexion, the envy of her sex and the admiration of the other. Its effects are wonderful. Nothing so transforms a rustic girl into a city belle as this Balm. It imparts a youthful bloom to the countenance, and really makes a lady of 25 appear but 18. In connection with the Balm, use Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon, the oldest, the best and the most popular hair dressing in the world. It causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and prevents it from falling off and turning gray. jy15:4tW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell hem. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. J. S. HAWLEY'S

PEPSIN PREPARATION.

A full assortment of Dr. J. S. Hawley's Celebrated Pepsin Preparation, received at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

COLGATE'S CASHMERE BOQUET SOAP.

A very fine article for the toilet, for sale at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Try the American Chanpagne Wine.
Try the American Champagne Wine.
Try the American Champagne Wine.

Sold at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
m22.

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE WINE.—I am this day in receipt of 50 cases of the most celebrated AMERICAN CHAMPAIGN WINE, manufactured by the St. Louis Wine Company. This wine is really a very superior article, perfectly pure, free from adulteration, and in flavor much finer than the imported article. Also 50 cases of "SCUPPENNONY WINE." Manufactured in South Carolina. This is a remarkably fine flavored wine, and is especially recommended for invalids. Those wishing pure and good wines, at moderate prices should give these a trial.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, prepared by Garanciere & Dupont, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty in France, are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from Overuses or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Full directions in each box. **Price $1 per Box, or 6 Boxes for $5.** Sold by the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 Courtland Street, New York. Pamphlets of Advice sent free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Are unfailing in the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. jy11:TU-TH&S:eowd&eow-W

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $500,000. jun24:6mw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations must have extraordinary virtues Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvellous cures, which have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, which is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords in sudden attacks, and by its timely use.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
And sold by Druggists all round the world.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
Wholesale Agents.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration have been this day granted to A. P. Lewis, Executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Lewis, late of North Fayette township, deceased; and all persons indebted to said decedent will please make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said decedent will please present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to A. P. LEWIS.
July 19, 1871. jy22:6tW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

1,003 GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert and Distribution for the benefit of the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity of the City of New York and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C. To be held in Washington City, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from the Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on THURSDAY, July 27th, 1871, positively.

After the Concert the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket holders

1,003 GIFTS

Amounting to $200,000, consisting of desirable Real Estate in Baltimore city and county, and Washington county, Md., Bonds, stocks and cash.

52,000 tickets only will be sold at $5 each.

Hon. H. McCULLOUGH, Elkton, Md. } Com'rs.
Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Balto., Md. }
Hon. JAS. S. NEGLEY, M. C., Washington City, Trustee.

REFERENCES:

Maj. Gen D. Hunter, U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.
Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown, Md.
Updegraff & Sons, Hagerstown, Md.
Hon. R. J. Brent, late Att'y, Gen'l, Baltimore.
U. F. Abbott, Esq., 20 Postoffice avenue, Baltimore.
John H. Fowler Esq.,
W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bros., Exchange place, Balttimore.

Deeds of the Real Estate, certified to by counsel in the hands of the Trustee.

Tickets and Circulars can be had of
P. C. DEVLIN,
General Agent,
Stationer and Printer, No. 31 Nassau street,
New York.

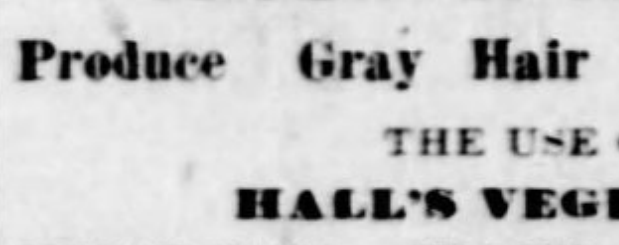
To whom all communications should be addressed.
Tickets sent "C. O. D." if desired.
Send for circular containing List of Prizes, &c.
Good responsible Agents wanted.
Tickets for sale at A. M. Stevenson's Book Store, 208 Beaver avenue, Allegheny city, Pa.
m9:d&w

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficent or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&w.



HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

DISEASES OF THE SCALP

Produce Gray Hair and Baldness.

THE USE OF
HALL'S VEGETABLE
SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Will restore to its natural color and promote its growth.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
mar27:eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa.

A CARD

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ross street, Pittsburgh, July 6th 1871.—This is to certify that I suffered terribly from Headache, Dyspepsia, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous and weakly spells, for more than five years. I had taken so much medicine from different physicians, with no benefit, that I had given up all hopes of ever recovering. I called on a lady friend, and, suffering excruciating pains at the time; she persuaded me to take a dose of her medicine, which I did and to my astonishment I found immediate relief from tt. This medicine she had from Dr. GRIFFITH, 145 Fifth avenue opposite Court House, known as Vegetable Relief. I procured a bottle at once, price $1 50, by express $2 00. I followed the directions, and thanks to God and the Doctor, I can now eat free from pains, and I am getting hearty as ever. I can confidently recommend this to all similariy afflicted, as I consider it to be the means of saving my life.

[Signed] CATHERINE DAVIS.

DR. A. G. WALTER,
NOS. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jan11:1yw

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock, p.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INNCRIPTION.
de24-1yw

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE.
de24:tf 78 Nassau street, New York City

TO LET—FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY—For a term of years, situated in a good locality, within 4 miles of the city line and 1 mile of Railroad Station; Dwelling, Greenhouse, and all necessary buildings, in good repair, stocked with the best of fruits, trees, plants and vines. Possession given at any time. Good references required.
Address— JAMES RALSTON,
jy1-3tw White Ash, Allegheny county, Pa.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York.
ct15:2:>

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDER-FEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1w-E.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and xpenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15-3mw

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED—($225 A MONTH by the AMERICAN KNIT TIN MACHIN Co., Bsston, Mass, or St. Louis, Mo. sep16:mw

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood--Increase of Flesh and Weight Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES,
SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES
THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE
INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power [illegible]re them.

Not only [illegible] the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known [illegible]dial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, C[illegible]tutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases ut it is the [illegible] positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which her owth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS; as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose • • • HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAD'S READY RELIEF.

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, end is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Red-ridden, nfirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrad with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIFE

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called —if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to he part of the body where the pain is present. If NTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflamation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fev the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pa will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZ
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the partor parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, wil affo ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure
CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE COWELS
And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEV AND AG

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED

FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible Fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of engorged liver, fat spleen, disordered kidneys and saffron-colored skin, that are sure to follow the use of the "Chologues." "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines accumulate, and become deposited in the sytem.

THE OLD WORLD.

SATURDAY IN FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Debate on the Temporal Power.

THIERS SUPPORTS PAPAL INDEPENDENCE.

FRANCE.

Count de Persigny on the Late War—Buisson Arrested—The Prince of Bourbon Resigned.

London, July 22.—A letter from Count de Persigny, published in a London paper to-day, attributes the French disasters during the late war to the isolation of the French armies.

Buisson, the Communist commander of the Paris free shooters, has been arrested in Paris.

Favre has promised to accelerate the proceedings relative to the fate of foreigners, prisoners and political agents.

Count de Chambord has resigned his seat n the Assembly.

It is probable that the sentence of death imposed upon political insurgents will be commuted to exile, transportation or imprisonment for lite.

It is reported that an agreement has been reached between the Legitimist, Fusionist and Orleanist Deputies in the Assembly.

Thiers and Gambetta Declare in Favor of the Pope's Temporal Power.

Versailles, July 22.—The Communists convicted by the Military Commission at Marseilles have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Count de Chambord is passing the summer in Belgium near Ostend.

In the Assembly to-day there was a very excited debate upon the subject of the petition of the Bishops in reference to the temporal powers of the Pope.

Thiers, who was the chief speaker, declared unequivocally that while he would not in any way compromise the policy of the country, he could do his best to restore the Pope's independence.

Gambetta followed in a speech approving the sentiments of Thiers, and supported the motion for the order of the day which was rejected by the Assembly.

The petition was then referred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Duty on Cotton.

Versailles, July 22.—Thiers addressed the Assembly in support of the bill providing for the imposition of duty on raw material cotton. It is thought however, the will be rejected by the Assembly.

The Algerian Insurrection.

Paris, July 22.—Advices from Algeria to the Government are satisfactory and indicate that the insurrection is about crushed out.

Royalty Returned.

London, July 22.—The Prince of Wales has returned from the Continent. The Princess of Wales remains at Kissingen

Thiers on Italian Relations—Amiens Reecupied—Progress of the Elections—Corsica for the Pope.

Paris, July 23.—In the course of M. Thiers' address before the National Assembly at Versailles yesterday, the President speaking of Italy said, it was impossible to adopt a course which would lead to war. The true policy of France was peace and reorganization. No steps must or should be taken which will even tend to alienate Italy.

The French troops have re-occupied Amiens.

The court of cassation has exonerated M. Devienne, President of the court, under the Empire, from all criminality in the affair of Marguerite Bellanger.

Favre has ordered the prosecution of the *Verite* newspaper for publishing a letter from Salbye.

General Faidherbe, elected to the Assembly by three constituencies, has chosen to represent the Department of the North.

La Monde to-day proposes that the Island of Corsica be tendered to the Pope as an inviolable residence, by which means it claims that the supremacy of France, as the defender of the Catholic faith, will be maintained.

The Bonapartist journal the *Avenir Liberal*, has been seized for publishing a violent attack upon M. Jules Favre.

Prince Napoleon who has been staying for some time at Havre, has been ordered to leave France.

The municipal elections are proceeding to-day. No disturbances have occurred.

Official reports show Paris healthy.

◆

PORTUGAL.

Address From the Throne.

Lisbon, July 22.—The Portugal Courts was opened to-day by the King in person. In his speech from the throne King Louis expressed his gratitude for the reception given to his august relatives, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil. The speech was otherwise devoted entirely to the financial affairs of the kingdom, which he said are still embarrassed.

◆

MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

An Unfounded Report.

London, July 22.—The reports that a portion of the roof of Mont Cenis Tunnel has fallen in, burying many of the workmen in the ruins are unfounded.

◆

GERMANY.

Evacuating France.

Berlin, July 22.—The North German *Gazette* to-day announces that the German troops who are now evacuating the French departments of Eure, Somme and Seine Inferieure will return at once to Germany.

Berlin, July 23.—The Emperor William goes to-morrow to visit Czar Alexander at Ingenheim, Bavaria. The Czar returns on Tuesday to Russia.

FINANCIAL.

Foreign Bankers Prospecting.

London, July 22.—A deputation of German, Dutch and Austrian bankers has sailed from Europe for the United states for the purpose of making an examination of the condition of the work and the financial prospects of the North Pacific Railroad.

◆

SPAIN.

Personnel of the New Ministry.

Madrid, July 23.—The new ministry has been arranged as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, Marshal Serreno; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Topete; Minister of the Interior, Senor Sagasta; Minister of Justice, Senor Ullva; Minister of Finance, Senor Aerbstegui; Minister of Public Works, Senor Candan, Minister of Marine, Admiral Malcampo; Minister of the Colonies, Senor Aquala.

GENERAL M'QUADE.

Statements Showing That Though Governor Hoffman Was in New York City on Monday, July 10th, inst., He Had No Communication With Mayor Hall or Superintendent Kelso, and That He Knew But Little of the Magnitude of the Preparations for the Riot, Until He Issued His Order.

Utica, N. Y., July 22.—General McQuade, of Governor Hoffman's staff, writes a letter to the Utica *Observer*, relative to the charge, made by the New York *Tribune*.

He says unqualifiedly that Governor Hoffman did not learn through him on Monday, July 10th, that Mayor Hall intended to supress the Orange procession. The only grain of truth, says the General, in the mass of falsehood is the fact that Governor Hoffman was in New York on Monday for a short time. I accompanied the Governor from Newport, and reached New York by the steamer Providence, on Monday morning, the 10th inst. The Governor had an engagement in Albany, which he wished to fulfil, and to this end was desirous of taking the eight A. M. train on the Hudson Railroad. He telegraphed from Newport for a carriage to be in waiting to convey him to the railroad station as soon as the boat arrived in New York. As soon as the boat reached the dock we went ashorecerriages were in waiting and we entered intending to reach the eight o'clock train if possible. As it was questimable whether the train could be reached in time the Governor desired to breakfast in New York, and I take the fast train at ten o'clock for Albany. We went to the Clarendon Hotel where the Governor remained, and, was driven to the Gilsey House, directing the coachman to return at one o'clock to take the Governor to the railroad. I did not see the Governor until after his return from Albany the next night. While conversing on our way to the Clarendon the proposed Orange procession was discussed. Whatever people may say after it is over, I believe there were few who anticipated any serious riot on the 12th until Monday morning, when the people learned that the Archbishop of New York found sufficient cause of alarm to induce him to warn his flock not to molest the Orange procession. Even then the public supposed that his admonition and those of his priests would prove effectual in restraining motive, the people generally forgetting that rioters and ruffians are not habitual church goers. I say this because I did not myself appreciate the danger. I told the Governor that I did not believe that a few families would have influence enough with their countrymen to induce them to molest the procession, and that I was confident that there would be no serious disturbance. The Governor requested me to learn what I could about the matter and telegraph to him at Albany the same afternoon. About eleven o'clock I went to the office of Superintendent Kelso; he was closeted with the Commissioners and I waited for him some time. He said that a serious riot was threatened from the Orange procession on the one hand and the Hibernian target companies on the other side, who were drilling on the same day with the Orangemen. I asked him whether measures had been taken to suppress any disturbance, and he said that the police and military were both prepared. He said, however, that he was not rt liberty to communicate any particulars to me; that General Shaler had charge of the military. I then called on General Shaler who said the proper military force hae been provided to preserve peace, but that orders would not be issued till noon next day. I told him if wanted to telegraph to the Governor and he asked me to tell Mayor Hall. About three o'clock, I to him to the Mayor's office which was closed. I made inquiry at the detectives office and other offices in the vicinity, but none of them seemed to know where the Mayor could be found. I left the building intending to return to my hotel and communicating to the Governor what I had learned from Superintendent Kelso and General Shaler, when I chanced to meet a gentleman of my acquaintance, Mr. W. H. Davis, who, upon hearing that I was desirous of seeing the Mayor, said he was acquainted with one of the messengers, who could probably tell where we could find him. I returned with Mr. Davis and with the aid of the City Hall officers found the Mayor and conversed with him for a short time about the procession. He substantiated what had been said by Superintendent Kelso and General Shaler, that proper precautions had been taken to preserve peace, although he said the affair threatened to be very serious. I left the Mayor about 3:30 or 4 o'clock, and telegraphed to the Governor that I thought every thing was right, but would write. I wrote to him giving in detail everything that I had learned from the Mayor, Superintendent of police and General Shaler.

The *Tribune* asks if the Governor did not communicate with Mayor Hall through me, and then go to Albany. The Governor went to Albany at 10:30 A. M. I saw the Mayor at three o'clock the same day. I have given here every particular of my connection with this officer. I think the question of the *Tribune* is answered fully, and I am ready to answer any other reasonable question that it may put.

(Signed.) Jas. McQuade.

◆

A LIBELOUS PUBLICATION.

St. Louil, July 21.—The case of A. A. Miller against Mr. Shepard, manager of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, was before the Circuit Court yesterday. The hearing being on a motion of the defendant to dissolve the injunction granted a few days ago, enjoining the circulation of the July number of Bradstreet's Commercial Reports, on the ground of false and injurious rating of the plaintiff. Several witnesses testified to the solvency of Mr. Miller, his business qualifications, integrity, &c. Also, that he is doing a large and prosperous business.

W. B. King, formerly an employee of the Bradstreet Agency, testified as to the mode of transacting the business of the Agency. He said the most of the reports were manufactured in the office; from the time Mr. Sheppard took charge, the reports were based on old reports; the city reports were all copied into a letter book and then forwarded to New York. A book called the black book was kept in which all unfavorable reports were copied. Every one in the office had access to this book.

He testified that the Bradstreet agency was partial to subscribers, and a gold headed cane he had heard would very often raise a man's rating. The plaintiff had been reduced from the rating of C. C. D. D., a very high rating, to D. E., which meant that he was doing business with a capital of less than five hundred dollars. A subscription to the agency generally meant an increase of credit, and he knew of one firm being rated higher for fear they were going to discontinue their subscription. The witness further stated that he had manufactured hundreds of reports himself. He had rated a whole district at the request of the management.

WASHINGTON.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION!

An Arsenal Magazine Blown up.

LOSS $500,000—IRREPARABLE DAMAGE.

Washington, July 22, 1871.

Fearful Explosion at the Arsenal—Irreparable Damage.

At three o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in a small magazine at the Washington Arsenal, which is used for the preparation of rockets, lights and shells, for the Signal Corps. The explosion was distinctly heard in the northern part of the city, and it was almost immediately followed by an alarm, for it caused a serious conflagration, involving the destruction of at least $1,000,000 worth of Government property. The flames communicated to a frame building near by, and were carried thence to what is known as storehouse No. 2, in which were stores of all kinds, cavalry and artillery equipments, which are a total loss. In this building, too, was a model room or museum, in which were stored all kinds of models, etc., of foreign arms and equipments, and which is a serious loss to the Government from the mere intrinsic value of the articles destroyed. There is not much powder kept stored in the magazine where the explosion occurred, as the arsenal makes no pyrotechnics or explosive articles, except for the Signal Corps upon a special order. The Sergeant was at work in the magazine last night, and when he left work all things seemed to be in good order, and it is supposed the explosion was the result of spontaneous combustion. The fire was also communicated to another adjacent building, in which were stored saddle-trees and other equipments. A quantity of iron in this building can be made available in the future. The buildings to which the flames communicated are totally destroyed, and several small houses near the large buildings were injured by the flames.

Later—Loss Over $500,000.

There were four barrels of powder in the magazine which exploded this morning. The trees near by were stripped of their bark, branches were broken and life perhaps destroyed. Fuses and cartridges were scattered over the ground. One of the guards living about a quarter of a mile from the scene of the explosion states that the concussion was so severe as to throw him from his bed and break open the doors of his dwelling. In the upper portion of storehouse No. 2 was located a very valuable museum in which were many valuable relics of military art of modern and ancient times, including valuable weapons of warefare; armor of the middle ages; shot and shell and colors from our revolutionary war; specimens of arms and uniforms of almost every nation, past and present, which cannot be replaced. Of the curiosities stored there but few can be found. There were also models of guns, shot and shell and in fact nearly all weapons used in war in our own armies. There were in the houses large quantities of fuses, etc., manufactured at Richmond for the Confederate States. The grounds are covered with them together with cartridges of the United States manufacture. The loss will not fall far below half a million dollars.

Plotting an Indian War.

A letter from Fort Sill dated the 8th inst., says: The Kiowa Indians have made efforts to induce the Cheyennes and Sioux to join them in a war against the whites but thus far have failed. They are at present among the Antelope hills on the Canadian River.

Nearly Ceased.

The exchange of five-twenties for bonds of the new funded loan has nearly ceased.

Aspirant for "Big Ingin" Parker's Shoes.

The name of Colonel William A. Phillips, of Kansas, has been mentioned in connection with the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs with such attendant facts as would seem to indicate that he would be speedily appointed. He has been recommended by the Board of Civil Commission, and his familiarity with the Indian question strengthens the belief among his friends that the appointment will be tendered him. The President has been recently informing himself in regard to Colonel Phillip's record and and fitness.

Naval Expenditures.

The amount appropriated by Congress for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, was $19,000,000. At the close of the year $2,800,000 of the above sum remained in the Treasury. The unexpended amount thus showing the actual cost of the navy for the years 1870 and 1871 to have been about $16,200,000.

◆

CHICAGO CORRUPTION.

Appointments Rejected by the Confirming Power on Account of Nationality and Religion—How the Garden City Board of Aldermen Cloak Official Corruption.

Chicago, July 23.—The Common Council at their meeting last night by a vote of 19 to 15, rejected Mayor Mason's nominations for Bridewell Commissioners. The principal objections to Messrs. Bross, Hammond and Derrickson, are that they are American born citizens and Presbyterians.

In connection with this matter the Chicago *Times* of Saturday makes the following revelations:

"The course of the Chicago Board of Aldermen in relation to the Mayor's nominations for City Prison Inspectors is no cause for surprise. The Mayor has nominated three capable and trustworthy citizens; the fact of course indicates to every scalawag Alderman that the scalawags who placed him in office will expect him to stand by their interests, and oppose to the extent of his power, the Mayor's appointments.

"Among the scalawags most deeply interested is the present Superintendent of the prison. It is represented that this person formerly kept a low grog shop, which was a common resort of the class of persons from which the city prison mainly receives its recruits. As a person who had exhibited great industry and success in qualifying candidates for that establishment, he presented claims for the position of its superintendent which his aldermanic friends could not overlook. Hence his appointment, and hence the anxiety of Alderman to keep him in place. They know very well that should Messrs. Hammond, Derrickson, and Bross be made inspectors, their friend the Superintendent would have a vastly better chance to become an inmate of the prison than to retain the place of Superintendent. There is nothing so becomes the character of a Chicago Alderman as standing by his friends."

◆

THE CAPITAL.

Arrival of Race Horses and the Secretary of the Navy—Jim Fisk's Stakes.

Long Branch, July 22.—Secretary of the Navy Robeson, arrived to-day and is the guest of President Grant.

Horses are daily arriving from Saratoga for the approaching August meeting of the Monmouth Park course.

Colonel Fisk has given a purse of $3,000 for the race of four mile heats.

Longfellow will probably start in this race.

RAILROADS.

Gen. McClellan and Senator Thurman Buy up the Atlantic and Great Western.

Philadelphia, July 22.—The sales of Pennsylvania property in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad took place at noon. The attendance was slim, the persons present being principally lawyers. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan and Senator Thurman attended to represent the Trustees of the road, Reuben, Hitchcock, Reuiner and a gentleman named Ledgemek representing the English interests. The sale was made in three parts. The first was that portion extending between Salamanca, in New York, and Dayton, Ohio. Terms of sale $50,000 cash down. But one bid was made, and by Senator Thurman to whom the sale was made, at $500,000. The second was the Franklin and Meadville branch. This line extends from the junction with the main line at lower Meadville, Pa., to its junction at Franklin. Senator Thurman being the bidder, it was knocked down at $100,000, $10,000 cash. The third was the Oil City branch. This road extends from Franklin to Oil City. Senator Thurman being the only bidder, the price was $20,000; cash $10,000. The articles of sale were signed by Gen. McClellan and Senator Thurman on behalf of the Trustees.

The Pennsylvania Company Bury the Hatchet.

Cincinnati, July 22.—It is reported today, and believed in railroad circles, that the troubles between the Pennsylvania Central and Mississippi railway, in reference to the joint use of the Louisville bridge, have been settled in such a way as to secure to the latter road the desired privileges which of late have seemed to be jeopardized.

The Texas Line.

Little Rock, July 22.—The news from the Indian country states that the Texas railway is completed four miles beyond the Chateau station. The road is graded to the Arkansas river. Thirty-five miles south of the river is under contract and being worked.

Bridging the Missouri.

Chicago, July 22.—A delegation of citizens from Leavenworth and Atchison, Kansas, were in this city yesterday in conference with the Directors of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad, in relation to the completing of the railroad bridge over the Missouri river at Leavenworth, and the Western Southern. The building of the Atchison branch of Southwestern Road from Plattsburg, Missouri, to Atchison, Kansas. The bridge at Leavenworth will be completed this fall, and work on the Atchison branch will soon begin. The main line of the Southwestern is now complete except twenty miles in Daviess county, Missouri, which will be finished by September 1st, when the whole line from Chicago to Leavenworth via. Rock Island will be opened.

A Stupendous Feat—Another Score for the Great Yankee Nation.

Cincinnati, July 23.—The work of changing the gauge from six to four feet nine inches, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, commenced at daylight this morning, and was completed throughout the entire line, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles, at eleven o'clock this morning The average time for completing the sections was seven hours. The section at Adamson station was finished at twenty-five minutes after four o'clock, and many others at an early hour, under the direction of J. L. Griswold, General Superintendent. The entire road was cleared of rolling stock at midnight last night, and the same placed at previously designated stations.

The changes in track by which the gauge was reduced, consisted of moving each rail inwardly seven and one-half inches. Interior spikes had been driven, ties champered and rails on cuvres laid. Alternate spikes had also been raised. The work for to-day consisted of raising the rest of the spikes, moving up the rails which, being fist joint, were continuous, and respiking

To accomplish this, gangs of seven men were placed in charge of each mile making about twenty-five hundred workmen, part of which were borrowed from other roads. This change ranking among the great railroad feats of the country, so far as track and superstructure are concerned, has been under the supervision of Thomas D. Lovett, chief engineer of the narrow guage. Passenger cars will commence re-running to-morrow morning.

Solid Corporations.

New York, July 24.—The United Railroads of New Jersey whose lease to the Pennsylvania Central is still pending, have declared three per cent., semi annual dividends.

◆

GOV. RANDOLPH

How the Orange Proclamation was Issued.

New York, July 22.—Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, in an interview said: At noon on the 11th he first read Kelso's order. He thought the effect of that order would be to throw the riotous element into New Jersey, and he immediately commenced writing his proclamation, which was finished by one o'clock. He further stated that as fast as one sheet of the proclamation was written it was copied by my Assistant Secretary, so that when I had finished, the two copies were within a few minutes of simultaneous completion. One copy was sent to the Secretary, and one to the Western Union Telegraph office, to transmit the proclamation to the papers in New York and Jersey City, and I took my own copy to the Atlantic Telegraph office, to send it to the New York papers. My copy being written in an abbreviated form, no one but my Secretary or myself could read it handily, so I had to dictate it to the telegraph operator. There was a storm on Tuesday which delayed the sending of the proclamation over the wires till half past two o'clock, and I took constructive posession of both offices in Trenton, and claimed that no message should be transmitted till the proclamation had been sent, and the operators good naturedly yielded to my wishes. The proclamation got over the wires at five minutes past three, and immediately afterwards the military orders were sent to General Runyan to the Quartermaster General, to the Adjutant General and to staff officers so that by by half past three all the necessary military orders had been given. Upon reaching Jersey City on Wednesday morning I was met by Mayor O'Neill, who, though an Irishman and a Catholic, promptly seconded my action."

◆

NEW YORK CITY.

True Philanthropy.

New York, July 23.—The contributions for the relief of the widow of Sergeant Wyatt of the Ninth Regiment killed during the riot of the twelfth inst, exceeds $700 and is rapidly increasing.

Decreasing.

The horse plague in this city is rapidly abating.

OBITUARY.

James Rose, Esq.

Memphis, July 22.—James Rose, Esq., a magistrate and highly respected citizen of this city, died last evening from the effect of sunstroke.

Mrs. Jay Cooke.

Washington, July 22.—Gov. Cooke and family leave here this evening to attend the funeral of Mrs. Jay Cooke, who died last night near Philadelphia.

Prof. John W. S. Howe.

New York, July 22.—Prof. John W. S. Howe died in this city yesterday of pleura pneumonia.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton.

New York, July 23.—Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, niece of ex-President Monroe, died on Friday evening, at her residence in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Her husband, who survives, is a son of Gen. Alexander Hamilton.

Rev. Dr. M. Jacobus.

Gettysburg, Md., July 23.—Rev. Dr. M. Jacobus, for fifty years professor in Pennsylvania College, died here on Saturday.

ARKANSAS.

What it is, and What it is Not—Some Graphic Pencilings.

We extract the following from Forney's Philadelphia *Press*, which includes the experience of one of its correspondents for seventeen years in that State:

Seventeen years ago the writer was employed by gentlemen of the city of Philadelphia and New York to examine the mineral localities of Arkansas, and after spending several months in a hasty tour over the mountainous region of the State, he returned with a valuable collection of minerals, etc., which were set up in his office, in Philadelphia, and which attracted very great attention. The inspection of these specimens, with information given of the country, made Arkansas more generally known in the East as a State for safe and lucrative investment of capital; but the money crisis of 1857-8, and the war following, prevented the execution of laid-out plans to develope the great, untold mineral resources of the State. Ever since that period, however, the writer has been buoyed up with the hope that the time would come when the star of Arkansas would shine out brilliantly in the constellation that represents our great union of States, as indicating a Commonwealth rich beyond description in mineral wealth; and that time is fast approaching. The cloud of prejudice which heretofore has obscured the true light is drifted away beyond her borders, and henceforth her atmosphere will be bright and clear. Arkansas is now free from fear of bowie-knife and pistol, which, in times gone by, were so much dreaded here—the long-ago bug-bear and drawback to the onward march of Arkansas in improvements in company with other States.

The tooth-pick cognomen, by which the State of Arkansas was formerly recognized, is discarded, and 'the "Crystal State" of the Union is substituted; and a name more appropriate she could not have, for Arkansas certainly has a larger amount and greater variety of crystalized rocks and minerals than any other State in the Union. Professor David Dale Owen in reference to Arkansas, in this respect, says: "There is at present no region known on this continent which presents such extensive mines of rock-crystal as the gorges of the mountainous regions of Montgomery county. Almost every fissure of this vast sandstone formation for a distance of one or two miles in length, and for three-quarters to one mile in width is lined with these brilliants, which, exposed in bursting open the crevices of the rock, glitter and flash in the sun's rays like a diadem," and he adds, "Here, as in the Alps, we have the 'crystal hunter' exploring the recesses of the crystal mountain, and carrying his glittering *'points'* to the Hot Springs and elsewhere, exposing them for sale at the door steps of the hotels, and in the shop windows, as attractions for strangers to serve by their purchase as remembrances of the buyer's visit to the crystal regions of Arkansas," and "Her crystal mountains stand unrivalled in extent, and their products are equal in brilliancy and transparency to any in the world." Hence, how greatly appropriate is the name "Crystal State" for Arkansas.

* * * *

The light, free-burning anthracite found to exist, though in thin strata, in the eastern part of the Arkanas field, gradually changes into a fat bituminous coal in the western part, where veins are exposed five to six feet thick. At Spadra, on the Arkansas river, one hundred and fifty miles above Little Rock—river navigation—the coal is similar in structure and appearance to the Cumberland coal of Maryland, and its quality, by analysis, is similar to to that famous article of fuel. It is true semi-bituminous—an excellent steam and manufacturing coal. In the upper or western part of the field is a good gas coal, and the bituminous, in some places in this part of the region, approaches the variety called cannel. The anthracite obtained was equally pure in quality, and of as bright, clear fracture as that of Pennsylvania, but this was got from the "outcrop of a small seam; larger and workable strata may yet be discovered, when more attention than has been heretofore is directed to the development of this as well as other valuable minerals, which hitherto have been neglected in the State. Cotton, not coal, has been the great attractive staple of Arkansas. In case a pure white ash anthracite and semi-bituminous do, and that any amount of this kind of fuel can be mined at cheap rates for supplying blast furnaces, rolling mills, and manufactories to an almost unlimited extent and for any reasonable time.

The great coming staple of Arkansas industry, next to coal-mining, will be working the immense deposits of iron ore, which is in great abundance in many places. This State can, without exaggeration, boast of her iron-ore deposits, especially when we take into consideration the various kinds of ore, their generally rich quality, and enormous quantity. This fact is more generally known because it is seen on the surface, in mass on the travelled roadsides. Her coal wealth is hid from view, and therefore not appreciated as it should be. Here are the magnetic, hematite, specular, spathic, calcareous, argillaceous, and other varieties of iron ore. Some of the magnetic deposits consist of perfect "loadstones," with strong attracting and repelling power, free from any deleterious foreign mixture, equal to the bes known elsewhere, for manufacturing steel and in quantity apparently inexhaustible. The "limonete" beds in some places cover acres of surface, and where there is great abundance of the best kinds of timber for making charcoal; also, limestone of the best quality for fluxing purposes. Never-failing, large water-powers are contiguous to the iron ore deposits, and constant river navigation thence to the Mississippi. No State in the Union presents greater facilities for manufacturing charcoal iron economically than Arkansas, and there is a home market for a very large product.

Respectfully submitted,

William F. Roberts,
State Geologist of Arkansas.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A case of infantcide agitates Johnstown.

Storms are reported from every section of the State during the last week.

The editor of the Mifflintown *Independent* kicks the beam to the tune of 250 pounds.

Mr. Jesse Cartwright who lived near Jackstown was killed by lightning one day last week.

Mrs. Peter Tippery was burned to death one day last week near Shaffersville, Huntingdon county, while trying to kindle a fire with petroleum.

Rev. Dr. D. L. Dempsey dedicated the new M. E. Church at Manon, Indiana county on Sunday last. The cost of the edifice when finished will be $7,400.

Considerable excitement has recently been occasioned along the North Mountain both in Cumberland county and in Perry, by the appearance of a pack of wolves.

Mr. Wm. Law chief mining engineer of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., and a well known and highly respected citizen is lying seriously ill at his residence in Pittston.

Benj. F. Knerr of Dazlestown, a recent graduate of Muhlenberg, has declined acceptance of the Professorship of Ancient Languages and History" in th Keystone Normal at Kutzstown.

One of the engineers on the E. & P. railroad reports that one night last week he ran over eight cows, on the line of road between Jamestown and Espyville. This engineer holds the cow-killer's belt.

Mr. J. H. R. Fryer of Pottstown, has an apple that was grown in 1868, and is now *two and a half years old*, and is in a good state of preservation. He kept it in his cellar. This is certainly something of a champion apple.

On Monday night the store of E. P. Walker & Co., of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, was burned. Loss $25,000. Insured for $2,100. On Tuesday night the house of D. A. Wright, Juniatia township in the same county, was burned. Loss $600. No insurance.

The Huntingdon *Globe* says: On Thursday evening last as a freight train was going through the town, Mary, a little daughter of the late Joseph Morrison, was crossing the track, and before the engineer could stop the train, she was dragged under the front wheel, and her head severed completely from her body.

We clip from the Washington *Review and Examiner*: We are pained to be called upon to record the death of John Barr, Esq., of South Strabane township, which ocourred on Friday evening, from the effects of an accident. Mr. Barr had been on a visit to a son, in Somerset township, and while returning home, about four o'clock Friday afternoon, his horse became frightened when five miles from town, and suddenly starting, upset the buggy, precipitating Mr. Barr upon the pike with such violence as to cause the breaking of five ribs on the left side, and otherwise injuring him.

◆

The Way in Which the Southern People are Outraged.

From the Savannah Republican, July 11.

We have lived to see the day when the law, intended originally for the protection of the citizens, has become a most powerful agency for assailing his rights and liberties. We need go no further than the United States Court room, in this city, for a proof of the injustice of this remark. For several days, there has been progressing before the United States Commissioners, under the Ku-klux act of Congress, a prosecution that would be disgraceful to any government that has pretentions to decency, much less, this boasted "land of liberty and law." In the midst of the cropping session, and at a sultry period of the year, eight or ten highly respectable and law-abiding citizens of Washington county are arrested at their homes and dragged away to a point some hundred and fifty miles distant, to answer for a flagrant crime against the laws of Congress. These gentlemen are not even informed of the nature of the charges alleged against them, nor served with a list of the witnesses. They are brought to Savannah, and when arraigned in open court, are for the first time informed that they are charged with a violation of the Kuklux act of Congress, and that their accusers are a batch of idle, worthless negroes in the county of their residence. The investigation commenced Friday or Saturday last and being unfinished at the close of the latter day these Washington county gentlemen, for want of bail, are throw into the common jail of Chatham county, and there confined until yesterday, when the investigation should be resumed. All this, to their credit be it said, they have borne uncomplaingly, conscience of their innocence, and assured that it could be satisfactorily established. The testimony has appeared day to day in the *Republican*, and we hope it will be generally read, for it illustrates the era of injustice and oppression that now curses a once free people under the high-handed usurpations of the Radical party. Such testimony as was given in by these black scoundrels would not, before an honest jury, convict a dog. They saw through meal-bags and disguises so clearly that not a doubt of the identity of the persons was left in their minds. No doubt, if a millstone had intervened, they would have seen through it just as clearly. It is evident that their imaginations were the sole groundwork of their convictions. During the investigation yesterday, every solitary man of the accused party established, by the testimony of men of the highest character and standing in their respective neighborhoods, that they could not have committed the offences alleged against them—whipping a brace of rascally negroes—for they were miles away when the circumstance occurred.

Now, of course, the Commissioners will acquit the prisoners and discharge them from custody. but what indemnity have they for this outrage upon their personal rights and liberty? Who is to pay them for the loss of time, for the necessary expenses incurred, and damages for the humiliation and imprisonment to which they have been subjected? Nobody. The negro is worthless, pecuniarily as well as morally, and testifies in such cases without that responsibility that attaches to white men under similar circumstance. These men are without redress, and when released from the iron grip of the law, they must return to their homes, making the best of what has happened ard venting their well-merited curses against the party which has usurped their government and is using its power for the oppression and enslavement of honest citizens. Is it any wonder thst there are disorders in a country thus outraged? Can we complain of Ku-klux or any other combination, when the law regards every decent man in the country as an enemy and object of prosecution? How long, oh, how long are those things to be endured?

Since the foregoing was written, all the parties accused have been acquitted, the jury only taking time to write out their verdict.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

BOGUS BUSINESS.

The Beauties of the Credit System—Mysteries of the Commission Business—How a Wood Street Firm "Done" Their Creditors and Folded Their Tents.

Some two weeks ago a new business firm started at No. 12 Wood street, corner of First avenue. Now the firm name graces the sign over the doors, but that is all, apparently, that there is left of the firm's identity, if we except an empty safe, a new set of scales, and a few boxes and barrels in the store.

The name proclaimed by the firm was "Lyman J. Blanchard & Co.," and the firm, ostensibly, was composed of Mr. Lyman J. Blanchard, J. R. Raymond and Frank W. Smith. They were grocers and commission merchants. The new firm opened out briskly, and opened correspondence, far and near, in all directions. They sent orders for supplies of various kinds in their line, and the orders began to be filled, and the store began to fill up. Nearly as fast, however, as the supplies arrived, they seemed to be disposed of again, so that the stock at the store was kept pretty well reduced.

About a week ago a prominent business man in the city received a letter from the firm of Jason & Co., in Cincinnati, asking about the standing and reliability of the firm of L. Blanchard & Co., in this place. Without any hesitation, he wrote that the firm was as sound as any firm could possibly be, and could be relied on to any amount of money. Having business at the house on Penn street he deferred mailing his letter until after his visit. While there he incidently mentioned the letter of inquiry he had received, and was astonished to learn that the house of Leonard Blanchard & Co. had no dealings whatever in Cincinnati, and that the letter could not refer to them. He was then told of the new firm on Wood street, and immediately went to their house. There he stated that he had received inquiries from Cincinnati concerning the house, and would like to be able to send references. He was received, it would seem, with a show of indignation, and was informed that the firm gave no references, except their money. They paid all bills as soon as presented, and that was enough. It was enough to induce him to alter the tone of the letter he sent to the Cincinnati firm.

The services of Detective Moon were called into requisition. A few days ago the officer noticed a messenger from the Exchange Bank go into the house and come out again. Acting on this hint the detective went to the bank mentioned and made inquiries. He was told that the firm of E. L. and T. S. Johnson, of Cincinnati, had drawn on the firm of Lyman, Blanchard & Co., through this bank, the draft had been presented at the store, and payment refused. Officer Moon wrote to the Cincinnati firm, stating that the house mentioned was not considered reliable here.

Still watching, Officer Moon noticed some casks of brandy lying on the pavement in front of the Blanchard store, and ascertained that they were from the house of James Reed & Co., 45 Broad street, New York. To this house he telegraphed concerning the suspicious character of the house.

In the meantime, some of the transactions of the firm in the city came to the knowledge of the officer. He learned that Arbuckle & Co., had bargained for twenty barrels of sugar with this firm, and then had finally, for some reason, withdrawn from the transaction.

Gradually the strings were being drawn tight enough to tie, and probably the knot would have been tied yesterday, but the prospective victims felt the increasing compression and slipped out of the noose. It is said that the members of the firm were put on their guard by one of the city merchants whom they had been victimizing. On Saturday he went to the store and incautiously remarked that he came to see whether they were still there, or had run away. It is probable that, finding that they were rather expected to run away, they decided not to disappoint expectation, and so did run away.

Yesterday morning the store was not opened, and none of the firm made their appearance. On inquiry, it was found that Mr. Smith left the store on Friday, but was seen in the city on Saturday, not since. Mr. Raymond left the store on Saturday, and is alleged to have left the city on Saturday night, having been taken to the depot by a colored man in a carriage. As to Blanchard, nothing definite is known. By some it is thought he was a mere myth, but others assert that they were introduced to a little man called Blanchard. It is thought all three have gone East.

Mr. John P. Boyle, of the firm of Reed & Co., of New York, arrived in the city yesterday, in response to a telegram sent by Officer Moon, and having learned the condition of affairs, he visited the Prothonotary's office, with John Coyle, Esq., as counsel, and had attachments issued, and the store and its contents were placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

Yesterday morning there arrived a representative of the firm of E. L. & T. S. Johnston, of Cincinnatti. From this house appears it the new firm obtained about $250 worth of bacon, the Johnstons also supposing they were dealing with Leonard J. Blanchard & Co. Attachments were also issued in this case.

Yesterday morning, also, the store was visited by a representative of the Pittsburgh agency of Fairbanks & Morse, with reference to a splendid set of scales put up in the store by the agency.

Also, a representative of Reiseck & Co., safe manufacturers, was on the ground to see about a fine new safe "lent" to the new firm. The fact was developed that the printing firm in the city, who did the job work for the new firm, had been paid for their work in bacon.

A representative of the Barber Match Co., in Ohio, dropped into the store yesterday morning, and announced that he thought, though he was not sure, that said company had been victimized to the extent of $150.

It is said that, on Friday night, the new firm shipped five barrels of whisky, three barrels of gin and three casks of brandy to P. Murphy, Philadelphia. What other articles they may have shipped away, or what amount of money they may have realized by their brief career here is not known. Not even an approximate estimate of the amount of their transactions can be formed.

Officer Moon, for the industrious and faithful efforts made to develop the matter, and the skill with which he worked, deserves credit. The work was carefully and discreetly done. What futther steps will be taken in this matter, remains to be seen.

◆

The California Herb Bitters never fails to cure Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, General Debility of the system, etc.

◆

The California Herb Bitters are fast superceding all others in the market.

THE DRAMA.

The Sorrows of the Stage.

A WARNING TO STAGE STRUCK AMATEURS.

An Old Veteran Tells us That "All That Glitters is Not Gold."

Every city in the country has its proportion of stage struck youths—greenies who look at things merely on the surface, and can see no further than the footlights. Our city has probably as large a proportion, certainly no less, of these would be Booths as any city of the Union. They innocently suppose that the stage is an earthly paradise, and that the sum total of human happiness is to be able to get off "To be or not to be," and get the breath of applause from a fickle public. To disabuse this class of what is certainly a "mockery, a delusion, and a snare." Mr. Burton, a distinguished commedian of the old school and proprietor of Burton's old Theatre, in Chambers street, New York, gave the following advice to a young rose bud of promise who applied to him for advice as to becoming an actor:

"Young man, you had better go and drown yourself. If you have pluck, energy and ambition you can find a better future for yourself in other pursuits—with the auditors rather than the actors. One-half the work required to make a good actor will make a rich man in any other profession. You have spoken to me plainly and with earnest hopefulness. Allow one who is, comparatively speaking, an old man, to advise you never to look to the stage as a means of support. Every city is full of poor, miserable devils, hanging about the doors of theatres, living in idleness, waiting for a chance to be put on in somebody's place. The tinsel of the stage and the realities of life are very different things. The smiles, the laughs, the fan and the well-fitting costumes worn by the actors are only for the occasion. But few smiles come from the heart, they are only face deep; while the clothes are left in the wardrobe after the actors have donned their rags and gone home.

"If you are willing to work you had better do it outside of a theatre, it will be better for you. Should you not happen to possess those qualities which constitute good actors, to enter upon the life would effectually spoil you for anything else; for once let the shiftlessness of unqualified stage life be tasted, and the victim is forever spoiled.

"Should you be possessed of mettle and good material for an actor, just so fast as you go up others will pull you down, or attempt to. You will encounter bickerings and jealousies, and all sorts of combustions against you, for actors, like musical celebrities, are most jealous of each other. The road to success is a hard one; while, as a general thing an actor's life is darker even than the stage when the audience has retired and the gas has been turned off.

"If, however, you wish to try it, I will give you a chance. But it is a dog's life you would enter upon. A situation one week and idleness for a month. A little cheap applause from the boys in the gallery, and a hungry stomach after you have gone home. Better stick to type-setting—then you will have the making of yourself, and the making or unmaking of actors besides."

Those who want to climb the slippery precipice would do well to ponder well on the above before "going further and faring worse."

◆

BLANCHARD'S "BRANCH" STORE.

Sham Tobacco Merchants—The Operators Take a New Departure.

It now appears that the "commission" business broke out quite violently in Allegheny city about the same time as the bogus Wood street firm began operations in this city. The Allegheny branch was opened as a wholesale tobacco house, those "running" the establishment taking the name of E. Gleason & Co. Now there is an old established and responsible tobacco house in Allegheny, of which Mr. E. Gleason is the proprietor, and there is a tolerably well defined suspicion in the minds of those who are posted that the new establishment, in selecting a title, availed themselves of this fact and reaped substantial advantage from the similarity of names.

The new house seemed to do quite a thriving business, there being numerous large arrivals of tobacco at the establishment. On some occasions the shipments were taken to the old house of Mr. Gleason, but he, not having ordered them, declines to accept them. It was in this manner that he became aware of the existence of the new house.

On Saturday a load of tobacco arrived for the new firm, but the store was found to be closed, so it was taken to the store of Mr. E Gleason, but by him refused. The same thing was repeated yesterday, when the store was found to be still closed, the suspicions that had been arising during the past two or three days, became strong enough in the minds of some interested to induce a thorough investigation. The store was found empty with the exception of one load of tobacco, and had, apparently, been unoccupied since Saturday. Comparison of notes followed, and it appeared that the new tobacco store was opened on the same day as the new store of Lyman J. Blanchard & Co., on Wood street, and had been closed on the same day that the Wood street store closed, and the proprietors, so far as is known, disappeared at the same time as the members of the new Pittsburg firm. The descriptions of the members of the two firms tally so well as to induce the belief in the minds of some, that the persons are identical. Moreover, it is said, a Smithfield street firm recently received a dispatch from a Louisville house, stating that they had shipped a load of tobacco to Blanchard & Co., and asking the Smithfield merchants to keep a watch out for it. This load, we are informed, was not received by Blanchard & Co. Recently, Dunn & Co., of the Mercantile Agency here, received a letter from Louisville, asking about the standing of the firm of E. Gleason & Co., Allegheny. Supposing that the inquiry related to the old and responsible tobacco house, the inquiry was answered accordingly.

More developments are expected.

◆

Cass Cadets.

This promising military company, named after Gen. Geo. W. Cass, met at their armory, corner of Sixth and Liberty streets, last evening, and effected an organization by the election of the following officers:

President, Geo. W. Cass; Vice President, S. Ward; Treasurer, J. Gormley; Secretary, Edward Davis; Orderly Sergeant, Edward Capy. This company is composed of excellent material, already numbers sixty-five members, and promises to be one of the most efficient companies in the city.

DARING ESCAPE.

Turner Jumps from the Train to Escape Fourteen Years in the Penitentiary.

Another daring attempt of a convict in jumping from a train occurred yesterday. Turner, who has been so notorious for obtaining pensions by fraudulent means, was sentenced by the court now sitting at Erie, to a term of fourteen years in the Western Penitentiary. It appears that he was on his way to that institution yesterday P. M., and while the train was about a mile from Greenville station he asked liberty from the Deputy Marshal to go to the water closet, and by some means effected his escape through the window there. This is only another illustration of a case of frequent occurrence, and it suggests the propriety of devising some means by which the windows of the water closets shall be escape-proof when criminals are aboard the train.

Turner is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, 26 years of age, dark hair and dark complexion, with his face cleanly shaven. He was seen by a party in the adjoining car after he jumped out, arising and limping away. He was handcuffed at the time. The train was stopped and the Deputy Marshal telegraphed to Greenville.

It appears that Turner has been pretty clever in the swindling line, and very unscrupulous. He made love to a young lady who had collected $1,000 by her hard earnings, and wheedled it from her under the pretence of assisting to purchase a lot for them when they should get married. His aged father was in court, and it is said, it was piteous to witness how deeply he was affected.

◆

THE FREEPORT HOMICIDE.

Confession of one of the Supposed Burglars.

We gave the particulars in yesterday's Post of the shooting case at Freeport, in Shivley's hotel on Saturday night. It appears that the name of the burglar who was shot is not Jones, as was at first stated, but Johnny Young. Two of the alleged accomplices, Jones and Bunner were brought to this city and are now in jail. Jones made the following confession with reference to his connection with and knowledge of the deceased burglar.

It appears from his statement he has been but recently discharged from the Penitentiary in Allegheny, where he served a term of twenty-two months. He alleges that he was the victim of conspiracy, and that as soon as he secured his freedom he set about hunting up the parties instrumental in securing his conviction, with a view of bringing them to justice. The first object of his search was John Menges, a man that has figured very conspicuously in the United States courts for some time past. He says that with a view of hunting up this man, he visited Freeport, and took lodgings at the Shirley House. There he met the deceased, whose real name he alleges is John Young. He says he was acquainted with him for seven or eight years, and that he he was a tailor by occupation. Jones states that he overheard the deceased and Bruner making arrangements to rob the Shirley House, and that after he had obtained full knowledge of their plans he informed Mr. Shirley of the "job they had put up." He says he saw Bruner wrench the fastening or "catch" from one of the windows of the house on Saturday afternoon, and saw him throw it into the river. He was in bed at the time the shot was fired, as he claims, and was arrested upon the statement made by Bruner after his arrest. He claims that he will be able to prove that he informed the landlord of the proposed raid, and that he could not consequently be connected with the affair. He further alleges that Bruner, who peddles corn salve, etc., was implicated in a robbery at Sharpsburg one evening last week. The deceased, he says, was about twenty eight or thirty years old.

◆

TARDY INQUEST.

Verdict of Accidental Death.

The inquest on the remains of Jacob Sturm, who was killed at Brinton station, two or three weeks ago has been at last concluded. The engineer of the East Line, which killed the deceased, testified that he was running at the rate of about miles an hour, some ten miles less than the average; that he had just whistled for Brinton's Station when from out of the fog he noticed a man walking on the track toward the engine. He applied the air brakes at once, but just then the train struck the man and knocked him off the the track. As soon as the train checked up the engineer went back and found him dead. The wife of the deceased stated he was subject to temporary fits of insanity, and would wander off from home, remain away for two or three days and return all right. Just before being killed he wandered down the Fort Wayne road and returned with only one shoe on. He left home about two o'clock P. M., upon the day he was killed, and was not seen alive afterward. It is supposed he went out the Pennsylvania road on some of the afternoon trains and was put off near Brinton's. At all events a switch-tender saw him near there and wanted him to stay with him all night, but he declined and started to walk to town, it is supposed. A freight train also struck him, it would seem, but inflicted no serious injury, and he kept on until, encountering the Fast Line, he was killed. A verdict of accidental death was returned. The engineer was fully exonerated from blame.

◆

Obituary.

Mr. Isaac Harris, one of the oldest residents of Pittsburgh, died yesterday at his residence, No. 14 Sampson street, Allegheny city. Mr. Harris was one of the oldest editors in the State, having been editor of Harris' *Intelligencer*, a weekly journal well known to the readers of a former generation. He also compiled "Harris' Directory," a work of considerable labor and research and statistical value. He came to Pittsburgh when but eight years of age, and has been a resident of this city for seventy-two years, and witnessed the growth of our city from an insignificant frontier hamlet to one of the mightiest cities of the Continent. Mr. H. was a widely known, and highly esteemed in all the relations of life. His funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

◆

On Saturday, the inquest in the case of Bryan Flannegan, who died suddenly at his residence on the South Side some two weeks ago, was to have been resumed. The Coroner and a part of the jury were present, but some of the jury did not present themselves, and the inquest was further adjourned until to-morrow evening. The chemical analysis of the stomach deemed necessary by the jury is not to be made, and therefore probably no satisfactory verdict can be rendered. The story of poison was started after death, and the post mortem examination revealed indications that might have been caused by poison or disease. In all probability there was no poison in the case, but the fact should be thoroughly established.

◆

Hazard & Caswell's, *Cod Liver Oil* is the best.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	112¼
United States 6s, 1881	116
United States 5-20s, 1862	114
United States 5-20s, 1864	113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	113⅜
United States 10-40s	113
5-20s, January and July, 1865	112½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅞
Union Pacific Road	89½
Central Pacific Railroad	99¼
Cy. Pacifics	114

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

REMARKS—We have nothing new to give the reader in relation to the markets. There is absolutely no changes worthy of note in any of the leading articles. Wheat, under the free arrival of the new crop, as well as the old, is slowly receding in price, and it will be some time before the prices are sufficiently settled, so as to enable us to give correct quotations. Flour is unchanged in price, but "shaky" and tends to lower figures. Cheese is arriving more freely, and the market is fully supplied. Butter and eggs are in plentiful supply. Bacon and Provisions are held firm at quotations. Groceries are more active. The fruit and vegetable markets are well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue. They will be found useful for reference:

Flour, bbls	413
Corn, sks	1,528
Rye, sks	150
Butter, pkgs	45
Cheese, bxs	45
Wheat, sks	687
Oats, sks	965
Bacon, tcs	108
Apples, bbls	160
Barley, sks	—
Dried beef, tcs	15
Bacon, pcs	—

The following are the wholesale prices from first hands; on the purchase of small lots, the usual advance in charges.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market remains steady with a fair jobbing demand; prices remain as last quoted: Sugar cured hams canvassed 15½@16c; sugar cured shoulders, 10½@11c; plain 7@7½c; sides ribbed 9c; clear do. 10c; breakfast bacon plain 13½c; sugar cured 14½@15c; dried beef, 18c; mess pork $17 50@18 00; lard—tierces 11@11½c; kegs 12@12½c; country, 9@10c.

HAY—The supply just now exceeds the demand; prices are weak with a declining tendency; we note sales of baled on wharf at $18@20 00 per ton.

PEACHES—Are coming in more freely; we note sales at $1 00@1 50@2 00 per box as per quality.

POTATOES—With a falling off in the receipts the market has become stronger, with sales at $2 00@2 50 per barrel.

POUTRY—Market firm with a good demand for spring chickens at 50@55c per pair.

LARD OIL—Sales of No. 1, (Pittsburgh manufactured) in round lots at 72@73 per gallon.

ASHES—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change; we note sales in a regular way as follows: Soda ash common at 4@4½c; refined at 4½@4¾c; potash at 7½c; pearls at 9c per pound.

APPLES—The demand was well up with the supply; prices have undergone but little change for some days past; we note sales at $3 00@4 00 per barrel.

BEANS—Are in good demand; small white May sold at $2 00@2 25 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market was a quiet one with only a local enquiry; prices have been uniform for some time and have probably reached their lowest point; we note sales of prime to choice extra at 16@17c; fair to good at 12c, 13@14c; grease butter at 8@9c per pound; dealers are waiting patiently for the good time promised.

BLACKBERRIES—The market was steady with a fair demand; the rates are unchanged with sales at 90c@$1 00 as per quality and condition, packages returned.

BROOM CORN—Market steady and prices unchanged, with sales in a regular way at 5, 6@7c per pound.

BEESWAX—The firmness which has ruled for some time continues; we continue to quote at 33@35c per pound.

CEMENT—In fair supply and demand; we note sales of Louisville at $2 50@3; Rosendale $4@4 50; Calcined Plaster $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

CANNED FRUITS—Are out of season; we omit prices, as they would not contain any information.

CHEESE—The demand is improving; we note sales of New York Goshen at 11½@12c; Ohio Goshen 10½@11c; Factory 9½@10c; Dairy 8@9c per pound.

CORN MEAL—Dull, but no lower; the rates for some time past were 80@85c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—The market was a quiet one; prices remain unchanged, dealers confining their purchases to small lots; we continue to quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 24c; store lots at the usual advance.

EGGS—The market was a quiet one; prices have been uniform for some days; we quote strictly fresh ones at 16c; no other kind wanted.

PEACHES—The receipts are increasing; there is a good business doing; prices range from $1 00 to 2 00 per box.

FLOUR—The dullness we have noted for some time continues dull with prices weak with a declining tendency. The demand was entirely local. The fact is buyers have made up their minds that prices will be lower. This naturally cuts off all lots not required for immediate use; we quote as follows: good spring extras, $6 75; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7; old winter wheat, $6 75@7. Rye flour dull and nominal at $5@5 50.

GRAIN—The market may be put down as being very much unsettled, buyers generally holding off or purchasing merely sufficient to meet the currant wants; correct figures are difficult to obtain. Wheat new is offered freely at $1 20 and white $1 30@1 35; millers are not anxious to invest at the present prices. The stock of old wheat is pretty well exhausted; we omit figures.

OATS—The receipts were moderate; prices a shade easier; we quote old, 60@61c from depot and elevator; store sales at the usual advance. Corn dull but unchanged; Eastern to quiet mixed to prime yellow, 68@70c per bushel. Rye in light demand; prices rule low; we can report sales at 75@80c per bushel. Barley has been neglected for some time no sales reported.

◆

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was decidedly a dull one, dealers being wide apart in the views, with but little inclination to come to terms. Refiners contend that it is altogether out of the question for them to manufacture refined, and sell at the present prices, unless they can obtain the crude article at lower figures. It certainly looks that way.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking prices:

Spot	12½c.
July	12¾c.
S. O. all year	12c.
B. O. all year	13c.

We did not hear of a single sale.

REFINED.

Market dull; prices very unsatisfactory; being altogether nominal.

Spot	25c.
July	25c.
August	25¼c.
September	25½c.
October	25⅞c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, July 26.—Market was duller yesterday than for many days previous. On Lower Creek $4 80@4 85 was offered for regardless; with $4 90 asked. On Upper Creek $4 50 was bid for A. T. Co.'s oil; $4 60 for Titusville pipe; and $4 65 for Church Run. Holders are asking about 5c above these figures. Buyers' option for 90 days on Lower Creek offered at $4 92½; and all year $4 96. We quote the following

SALES.

1,000	bbl.	Church Run	$4 65
1,000	"	" "	4 70
1,000	"	" "	4 75
1,500	"	Upper Creek	4 50
1,000	"	Reno farm, (45½ gravity)	4 95
1,500	"	Lower Creek spot	4 85
1,000	"	Rouseville h. g	4 90

NEW YORK, July 26.—Closing market of Tuesday. Market further declined yesterday with slow trade. Crude obtainable at 14½c; refined 25¼c; for contracts 25⅜c.

SALES.

5,000 bbls. August	25½c.

Philadelphia delivery—prices show a decline of ⅛c per gallon.

SALES.

2,000 bbls.	July	24⅝c.
1,000 "	"	25c.
1,200 "	"	24¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Market weak; S. W., 25½ to 25¾c; July, 25½ August, 25⅝ to 25⅞; September, 25¾c; Crude, 13½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 26.—The market is very slack; nothing doing; spot $4 50.

ROUSEVILLE, July 26.—Market quiet but holders firm; offering $4 75: asking $4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 25.—Market quiet at $4 85.

OIL CITY, July 26.—The market is weaker; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 85 to $5; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $5 10 to $5 15.

◆

Detroit Market

DETROIT, July 26—Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra $1 40; afterward $1 38; amber $1 22; No. 1 treadwell $1 32. Corn steady and in moderate demand.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

REMARKS—The usual time for the closing of the wool market in this section of the country is during the month of October; but this year, strange to say, it is already over. This has been brought about by eastern wool speculators sending abroad agents over the country to buy up the crop, which they did in many instances before it was clipped from the backs of the sheep. The result is that nearly all the wool in this section is being sent east to fill contracts. A leading wool dealer in this city dispatched an agent to the country to purchase wool, and after scouring the surrounding counties as far as Greene, he succeeded in finding but two clips unsold, and even they were held at too high figures, and the agent returned empty-handed. The following rates are paid for all stray lots that find their way into this market:

Common fleece	50@52c
Combing fleece	52@56c
Fine fleece	50@56c
Tub washed wool	55@58c
Unwashed wool	34@40c

◆

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST,
FRIDAY, July 21, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals to-day were fair of through stock destined for New York, and light of those intended for sale here. The run of the week has been heavy but most all have been sold or shipped out. Scarcely any sales were made to-day. The feeling is more firm and prospects better. The following are the rates current:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500	$5 80@6 00
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	5 50
Common to Medium 1,000 to 1,100	5 00@5 20
Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500	3 00@4 25
Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000	3 50@4 00
Texas Steers	3 25@3 40

HOGS.

The receipts continue light under the influence of an increased demand; prices have advanced during the last twenty-four hours from ¼c to ¾c and at the present writing the market is excited, selling as fast as arrive at the following quotations:

Extra, Philadelphia	$5 40
Good to prime, Phila., 225 to 250	5 35
" " New York, 180 to 220	5 40
Rough to common	5 25

SHEEP.

The run of sheep light to-day. There has been no change worthy of note since our last. The demand is fair and prices remain steady at the following rates:

Extra 96 to 100 lbs	5¼
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	$4 75@5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 25@4 50
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 50@3 62
Foot ryt and scallawags, by the head	1 00@1 50
Lambs	5 00@6 00

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
SATURDAY, July 22.

The following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending July 22, 1871, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master. Cattle, 372 cars; Hogs, 118 cars; Sheep, 114 cars; Horses, 18 cars; mules, 4 cars.

CATTLE.

The arrivals were very light to-day, no cattle are changing hands, and most of the buyers have left the yards. The run for the week was heavy and the markets very slow and dragging, very little remains over and the feeling is more firm than at any time during the week. The prospect looks fair for the coming week. The following are the ruling rates:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$5 80@6 00
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,200	5 50
Common to medium 1,000 to 1,100	5 00@5 20
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	3 25@4 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	3 00@4 00
Texas steers	3 25@3 40

HOGS.

The receipts to-day are light; the demand is largely in excess of the supply, and as a consequence, sellers have succeeded in advancing the prices fully ½c higher than ruled during the early part of the week. The market is excited, and no difficulty is had in making sales. If the run proves heavy during the coming week they will undoubtedly decline. The following are the ruling rates:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 50@0 00
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250	5 35@0 00
Good to prime New York, 180 to 220	5 40@0 00
Rough to common	5 30

SHEEP.

The run was light to-day; very little trading is doing to-day and prices remain unchanged. The prospects look fair. The following are the quotations ruling for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold on this market:

Extra, 95 to 100 lbs	$ 5 25
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 75@5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 25@4 50
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 50@3 62
Scalawags	1 00@1 50
Lambs	5@6c

◆

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, July 24, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the various railroads centreing at the Union Yards were sixteen cars, six of which came from Chicago, and the balance from Ohio. In addition to these there were on hand between six and seven car loads, which were bought at East Liberty, and about one hundred from Butler, Washington and Allegheny counties, making in all five hundred and forty (540) head on sale this morning. The market opened up rather slow and dull; and continued so until nine o'clock, by which time the number of butchers in attendance was fair and trade became more lively. The quality of the cattle on sale was, on the average, not quite as good as is generally here, although there were some offered that were really extra. The bulk of the offerings consisted of medium and common stock, and the prices realized differ but little from those obtained last week. Marks & Bro. had on sale one load of extra cattle, which they sold at prices running from 6½ to 7c. This, we believe, were the highest prices reached, and cannot be taken as a criterion or guide to go by, as such cattle are not to be found every day, and it is very rarely that stock of as good quality is offered on the market. Prime, weighing between 1,100 and 1,200 lbs brought from 6⅜ to 6½c, and a very few offered; good 1,100 lbs steers brought 6to 6⅛c; fair but her stock 1,100 to 1,050 lbs, $5 75 to $5 80, medium 900 to 1,000 lbs, in decent flesh, 5¼ to 5½c; common 800 to 950 lbs, 4¾ to 5c; stags to cows 3½ to 4½c; bull from $2 90 to $3 50.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown; cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
Rothchild & Zeiglar, from Chicago	2
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	2
L. Keefer, from Chicago	1
L. & J. Shamberg, from Chicago	1
Greenwalt & Kahn, from Marion, O.	1
Greenwalt & Kahn, from Crestline, O.	1
C. Morris, from Crestline, O.	1
James Pryers	1
Daniel Boyd, from Chicago	2
Needy & Bro., from Newark, O.	2
A. Campbell, from Indianapolis	1
Samuel Johns, Bellair	1

CATTLE SALES.

Below will be found some of the sales as reported by the various dealers:

James Hunter sold on commission 13 head Ohio cattle at prices ranging from 5¾ to 6, 12½c.

Jacob Loberman sold 16 head Ohio heifers at prices ranging from 5 to 5¾c.

Robert Hood sold 16 head of Allegheny county cattle at prices from 5¼ to 5½c.

Samuel Trauman sold 38 head head Ohio and Washington county stock at prices from 5 to 6c.

Samuel Lowenstein sold 20 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5 to 6c.

S. Marks & Bro., sold 37 head Western stock at prices from 5½ to 6c; 18 head extra cattle at 6½ to 7c.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning did not exceed 1,000 head, a smaller number than has been offered for some time. The quality of the offerings were a mixture from common to good, and on the whole about a fair average of those generally on sale. The supply was about equal to the demand for the local trade, and sales were being made to the butchers at about last week's rates, when Mr. H. Erstman, who buys very largely for the New York market, made his appearance and bought from 100 to 200 of the best on sale. This has the effect of stirring the butchers up, and the market was brisk to the end, closing rather firm at an advance of about 50c per head over last week's prices.

The following are some of the sales, as reported by the different dealers:

Henry Nagle, 37 head of sheep and lambs at prices ranging from $2 to $3 per head.

P. Schidermantel sold 100 head sheep and lambs at from $1 75 to $3 for lambs, and from $2 50 to $3 50 for sheep.

Keefer & Kraus sold 410 sheep and lambs, from Butler and Lawrence counties, at from $2 to $3 50 for lambs and from $4 per head to 5½c per lb for sheep.

◆

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Flour—extra spring unsettled, irregular and lower at $4 65@5 50. Wheat—No 2 spring quiet at $1 14¼@1 14½; June, $1 09¾@$1 10, and $1 06 seller all year; this afternoon, $1 09; August, $1 13; latter nominally; $1 14½ July. Corn No 2 mixed less active and easier at 49¾@49½c; July 48¾@48¾c; August, 45¾@46c; this afternoon steady at 48¾@48½c for August; September, 48c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates by ½c; No 2, 45@40½c cash; 33¼c August; 33¼c September. Rye No 2 active at 57½@58½c. Barley—No 2 in light demand at 70@70½c cash; 70¼@70½c September. Highwines strong at 92c. Provisions dull and weaker. Mess pork $13 75@14 00. Hogs steady at $4 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Flour firm; superfine Western and State, $4 60@5 15; common to good extra $5 40@5 85; good to choice $5 75@6 30; white Western, extra $6 20@6 85; Ohio extras, $5 50@6 20; St. Louis, $5 75@9 00. Rye flour firm, $3 90@5 50. Corn meal, Western, $3 25@3 90. Whisky firm, 96c. Wheat steady; spring No 2 $1 38@$1 40; new red and amber $1 35@1 42; old $1 45@1 46; white western $1 37½@1 50. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firm; inferior and common western mixed, 65@67½c; good to choice, 69c; yellow, 70@72½c. Oats active and advanced; western, 63@63½c; Ohio 66@71c. Hay quiet. Hops firm; Western, 8@12. Leather firm, 26@29; Orinoco, 24½@27½. Wool very firm; extra Ohio, 62@62½c; unwashed, 40c; pulled, 58½@60; tubbed, 71c. Coffee steady; Rio 13½@16c. Sugar, firm; fair to good refining, 9¼@9⅜; Cuba 9@10½c. Molassses more active; sales private terms. Rice, 8@8½c. Crude petroleum, 14@14½c; refined, 25¼c. Pork dull and drooping; mess pork $14 25; prime pork, $11 50@12 00; prime mess new, $13 00; September, $14 25@14 37; October, $14 50; December and January, $14 00. Beef dull; prime mess, 10@13c; extra, 13@15c. Hsms, 16c. Prime mess and India, 20@25c. Cut meats steady. Hams, 12@14c. Shoulders, 5¾@6½c. Middles inactive. Lard quiet and lower; prime steam 9¾@10⅛c; kettle dried, 10½c; August 10⅛. Butter dull; Western, 10@18c; State, 15@28c. Cheese steady, 6@11c.

LATEST.—Flour—demand good at full prices; $5 40@5 75 for shipping extras. Wheat strong, with unchanged prices. Corn firm. Oats strong. Pork lower; August, $14 00. Lard dull, 10½c bid for August, 10⅝c asked. Eggs firm, 22c.

METALS.

Copper—Manufactured steady at 22@30c Ingot firm at 21⅞@22c; Lake, 22¼@22½c. Imported Scotch active and firm at 31@34c; do United States 33@33c; Russia Sheet steady at 12½c. Gold Nails steady; horseshoe, 17@31c.

FINANCIAL.

Gold dull and the clique find it difficult to maintain prices; opened at 112⅜ and sold up to 112⅜. closed at 112½ with from 1 to 4 per cent. paid for use and at one time 1 per cent. for carrying.

Clearings 30,000,000.

Exports to-day 300,000.

Governments steady without dicided change.

Stocks rather dull, most of the operators waiting the result of the meeting of the Lake Shore directors at Cleveland to-morrow. It is believed that their action will be favorable to higher prices as the Directors are said to have a majority of the stock. The New York Central, Wabash and St. Paul remain firm, because it is thought the Directors of these Companies are heavy holders of their stocks. Northwestern and Rock Island are weak on account of a report that the President and Directors of these roads are short of the market; at close market steady and showed a slight recovery from the lowest point to-day. Hannibal and St. Joe shares advanced avont 1 per cent. from the lowest figures. Pacific Mail stronger; there are rumors that some of the most substantial houses were buying.

Money abundant at 2@3.

State bonds dull and unchanged.

◆

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged; new family $5 85@6; there is no old of any consequence in the market. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 16@1 19. Corn dull and declined to 53c. Rye dull and drooping at 70c. Oats dull and declined to 62c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil scarce and firm at 88c. Lard oil steady at 78c. Eggs dull but unchanged at 12c for selected. Butter steady at 16 to 20c. Cheese dull and drooping at 9 to 10c for factory. Pork dull and unsettled; sales of choice country at $14. Lard—an advance is asked but none established; 10½c is asked. Bulk meats dull and a shade lower; sales of shoulders at 5⅝c; rough sides 6⅞c. Bacon dull and drooping; sales of sides at 8¼@8⅝c. Whisky active and advanced to 63c.

◆

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Cotton—low grades strong and high; sales, 500 bales; good ordinary, 16½@17c; low middling, 17⅝@18½c; middling, 20c. Receipts, 464 bales. Exports, none. Stock, 46,881 bales.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Cotton dull but unsettled; middling 20@20½c. No sales.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—Cotton quiet, middlings held at 20¼c.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 20½c.

NASHVILLE, July 26.—No sales of cotton; low middling 18½c.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Cotton nominally lower at 18¾@19c.

MOBILE, July 26.—Cotton dull at 19¼c.

GALVESTON, July 26.—Cotton firm at 19c.

CHARLESTON, July 26.—Cotton market quiet at 9c.

Burnet's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. 4.

DIED:

McCULLOUGH—On Tuesday morning, July 25th, JAMES McCULLOUGH, son of Patrick and Ann McCullough, aged 12 years.

CULBERTSON—At 9 o'clock P. M., 23d inst., AMANDA CULBERTSON.

McMEAL—On Thursday morning, July 20th, 1871 in Alpsville, at the residence of Captain N. J. Bigley, GRACE ISADORE, daughter of Dr. D. and Mrs. Sallie McMeal, aged 5 months.

WALKER—On Monday morning, July 24th, at 1 o'clock, GERTRUDE only child of Stephen G. and Annie Walker, aged 1 year and 27 days.

HARRIS—Monday afternoon, July 24th, 1871, ISAAC HARRIS, aged 80 years.

WILKINSON—At 1 P. M. on July 24th, SAMUEL WILKINSON, aged 17 years.

INGLIS—At 12 M., on July 26th, WALTER S. INGLIS, son of Samuel B. and Christina Inglis, aged 13 months and 23 days.

WILLS—On Wednesday morning, July 26th, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. ISABEL WILLS, in the 76th year of her age.

Science Advances.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious bitters palmed upon the community, which, after, trial, have beeen found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its benificent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specicfic, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE,
Corner of Ross st and Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy 29:1yw

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Domestic Family Physician" describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail, free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1yw:8p'